

The Literary Digest

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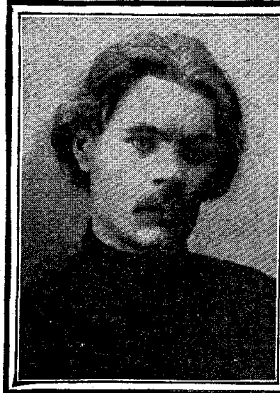
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The index of Vol. XXV. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 31, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICA, VENEZUELA, AND GERMANY.

DON CIPRIANO CASTRO "has distinctly backed down," so the New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks, by his request for arbitration; and the admiration for his courage has given way to admiration for his good sense. Why he "backed down" so suddenly, after his heroic attitude of defying the British and German lightning, is explained by the same paper, which points out the fact that the destruction of the Venezuelan fleet left the Orinoco open to the importation of arms and supplies for the Venezuelan rebels, and placed Señor Castro between two fires, the allied fleet on the sea and the revolutionists on land, thus rendering his position "quite impossible." The Venezuelan people, however, are described by a Caracas correspondent as being unable to understand "why their country, after having raised and armed 43,000 men who have not had a chance to fight, and who, *consequently*, have not been defeated, should be reduced to accept arbitration or any other method of settlement."

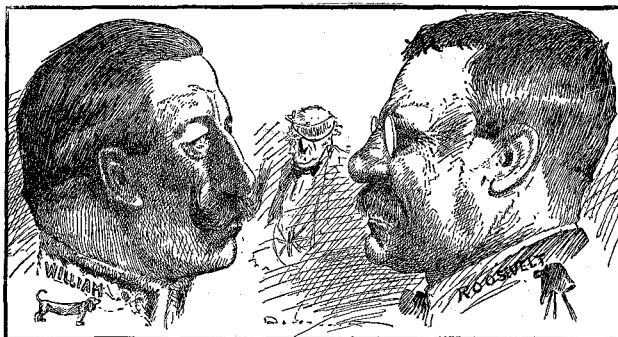
In this country the popular thought, as expressed in the press, seems to concern itself with the hope that the United States will not be drawn into any entanglement in the web of South American finance, and seems to concern itself even more with an apprehension that the United States will some time find itself drawn into a very unpleasant entanglement with Germany over the Monroe Doctrine. Any idea that we should guarantee the Venezuelan debt or become responsible in any way for the payment of any part of it is not entertained for a moment. "A prominent member of the Administration" is quoted as saying in an interview:

"The demand at this time for a guaranty by this country is like unto those Scriptural parties who sought a sign. There can be no guaranty. This Government will not permit the matter to be discussed. It does not follow, because we may take ex-

ception to the use of force on a weak and prostrate country by the allied Powers, that we take upon ourselves responsibility for the solvency of Venezuela. The allies must take the guaranty which exists now in the combined force of cosmopolitan public opinion. No nation, civilized or uncivilized, can afford to ignore this. It furnished all the guaranty there was in the Chinese matter. It must be recognized now in the adjustment of the present difficulty. This country will not consent that European Powers shall come over here and enforce payment, from their own accounting, without the other side being heard or any judgment being made in the matter, of claims against the Latin-American states."

And that appears to be about what the daily newspapers think of the matter. The New York *Tribune*, however, thinks there need be no fear that Venezuela will not pay. It says:

"So far as Venezuela individually is concerned, it is not to be denied that she has in other things been neglectful of her obligations. For her delinquencies and ill-doings she has been criticized here, even in the columns of *The Tribune*, as sharply as in



HERE IS THE REAL PROBLEM.

The old gentleman in the middle is quiet and harmless enough—he has had all the war he wants for the present. The serious part of the problem is the two strenuous young men, each at the head of a great nation by accident, one by the accident of birth, the other by the accident of a national calamity. The probable attitude of these two young men toward a situation that could easily turn to violence and satisfy each one's longing for glory is most important to the peace of the world.

—The New York American.

London or Berlin. But so far as international arbitration is concerned, that country does not seem to have forfeited her title to credit. We can recall three international arbitrations to which she has been a party. In two of them the verdicts were against her, and in the third the arbitrators practically 'split the difference.' But we have heard no complaint that she repudiated or attempted to repudiate any of the awards. The last of the three suits was with France. The judgment was against Venezuela. But Venezuela behaved so well in the case that France has been willing to enter into arbitration with her again on later matters of controversy, and is in fact at the present moment thus engaged. In these circumstances it is difficult to perceive any good reason for the unprecedented proposal which has been made by one or both of the allied Powers now operating against Venezuela. If the case is to be arbitrated at all, and it is to be hoped it is, it is worthy to be dealt with as all other international controversies have been when submitted to arbitration. There certainly seems to be no reason for the United States to indorse the notes of Venezuela."

The popular feeling toward Germany is rather difficult to determine. Many papers refer to a hostile feeling in this country toward the Kaiser, but appear to be unable to locate it. Ambassador von Holleben has denied again and again, in the most emphatic and official way, that Germany intends to acquire a

foothold of any kind, even a coaling station, in South America or in West Indian waters, and the present expedition has been planned and carried out with an unusual and seemingly very scrupulous regard for the Monroe Doctrine; yet there appears to be a feeling "in the air" that Germany is getting ready to "grab" some territory in South America, and that we must prepare for the war that will ensue. The British papers, as reported by cable, seem to have a similar apprehension that the Kaiser is trying to sow discord between England and this country, but they appear to be equally unable to give any tangible reason for the fear. The *New York Sun* says:

"The future of German-American friendship, it is fair to say, rests with Germany rather than with the United States. Here we are all ready for it, ready to take it for granted, ready to accept it as an assured and permanent relation, prepared to relinquish the hope of it only upon the most positive evidence that it is not equally desired and is not to be equally prized by the German Emperor, his Government, and his people.

"Possibly this tranquil watching for further proof of the genuineness of a friendship so sincerely desired by us accounts in part for the misapprehension of some of our German contemporaries. What is merely close observation of the developments of German policy in South America they misinterpret as suspicion or hostility of sentiment."

A sentiment that is interesting because unique is expressed by the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, which proposes that we throw the Monroe Doctrine overboard. To condense:

"This is as good an opportunity as another for the Government of the United States, and, back of the Government, for the people of the United States, to consider the Monroe Doctrine, its origin and meaning, its import and intention, with the serious purpose of readjusting it, if need be, to prevailing national and international conditions.

"It was a noble assertion, it was a timely declaration, yet it took no account of imperialism in Brazil nor of royalty in Canada, perhaps because we had little fear from the Portuguese, while England was our actual ally.

"A chance collision in the Caribbean Sea, an accident on land or water, would arouse the hot blood of the belligerent and unthinking to a degree which would probably browbeat the wisest cabinet and defy the most far-seeing statesmanship, both in and out of Congress. Why? Because we are touched upon a point which our honor will not brook. For what? For a riff-raff of Latins who hate us, and of mongrels in abject ignorance and

degradation, and a territory we shall never be able to acquire and not worth the acquiring if we should ever be able.

"These questions are bound to be settled sooner or later. Shall it be peace or war? We want the canal. Let us take it, and, if occasion require, isthmus, Central America, and all. If Germany wants to obtain land and set up colonies in South America, why not? If England wants the same down about Argentina, why not? Always free trade for the United States—free trade for the United States. Why not? Anyhow, instead of nursing a wanton, senseless, hypocritical jingoism—meaning nothing but froth in some and fustian in others—is it not the part of an enlightened, self-respecting sagacity to begin to cast about us where we are at, and to revise our position with the view of adjusting it to the altered conditions which mark the difference between 1823 and 1902?"

THE MILLIONAIRE MOVEMENT FOR SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

THE interest taken by John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, and several other wealthy persons in the movement to promote education throughout the United States "without distinction of race, sex, or creed," has attracted considerable attention, altho the movement is not altogether a new one. Mr. Rockefeller seems to be one of the principals in the project, and it was through his cooperation that a bill to establish a "general educational board," with headquarters in Washington, was introduced in Congress, both houses of which have recently passed the bill. The incorporators named in the act are the following well-known men: Daniel C. Gilman, George Foster Peabody, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, William H. Baldwin, Jr.; Jabez L. M. Curry, Frederick T. Gates, Walter Page, and Albert Shaw. This board, under the leadership of its chairman, Mr. Baldwin, has been carrying on work in the South for the past year, and doing in a small way the work that it hopes soon to do on a larger scale. Thus far the board has expended money at the rate of \$100,000 a year, largely contributed by the members, and since Mr. Rockefeller has practically given them assurance that the movement shall not lack for money, they hope to raise that sum to \$1,000,000 a year. The exact amount Mr. Rockefeller intends to give is not known. It is estimated that \$50,000,000 will be required to develop fully the plans on the scale already outlined. For the



ALL RIGHT AS YET.

—The Chicago News.



UNCLE SAM: "Yes, gents, she's loaded!"

—The New York World.

TWO IDEAS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

present, the work will be chiefly confined to the South, where it is most needed. The Boston *Transcript* remarks that "it promises to be the most conspicuous benevolent trust in the country"; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "if the new board develops a few Booker Washingtons to teach the colored race the practical lessons of life and to develop men of equal wisdom among the whites, it will accomplish a great good."

Most of the papers that make any comment indorse the movement, but two, the Minneapolis *Times* and the Detroit *News*, believe that our millionaires could spend their money in better ways. If Mr. Rockefeller, says *The Times*, had devoted the money "to the alleviation of suffering in the slums of the big cities and in the anthracite coal regions, by the erection of homes, to be rented to the worthy at small prices, he would have done more to alleviate humanity than by proffering education free to the masses." *The News* opposes the movement from different reasons. It believes that we are "devoting too many bright, hopeful, and earnest young men to failure and disappointment by overcrowding the learned professions." It adds:

"If the men whose rapidly accumulating millions are piling on so fast that they are in danger of being mentally crushed by contemplation of them could only trade some of their business genius for a little imagination that would lead to the discovery of a better way to benefit future generations, it would be well for them and for all of us. It is useless to try to uplift the submerged tenth by direct application of wealth. A large proportion could be uplifted by the opening of greater opportunities for an honest livelihood. The mutineers of the *Bounty* found reformation in the free opportunities that Pitcairn Island offered. The convicts sent to Australia and Tasmania to relieve the British jails and prisons became a moral and enlightened people when the accident of transportation and the inability of their Government to support them in confinement led to their enlargement upon a free soil where each could earn his bread honestly. The great majority who reformed destroyed the small minority of incorrigibles, and under the stimulus of opportunity they founded one of the most enlightened commonwealths in the world. Could not Rockefeller, Carnegie, Frick, and other men of their class do something toward enlarging opportunities? Then education and reading would be secured by personal endeavor and they would be better appreciated."

The Atlanta *Constitution* remarks that the movement is "undoubtedly patriotic and generous," and "we can safely say that their assistance will be accorded a generous welcome in the South and all the cooperation which the means of our people can afford." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"The effort that is making at the North to dispel the cloud of illiteracy that hangs like a pall over certain sections of the Southern States demonstrates conclusively that the more Southern section of the Union has ceased to be regarded as 'a foreign country' by men of light and leading in the Northern States. The movement that has been started by Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York, and that has been supported by men of large wealth in various Northern cities, has a great deal of energy for political as well as for social good. It reminds thinking persons the country over that the day of sectional prejudices is quite passed, and that an era of good feeling which is likely to be permanent is already begun. While the educational advantages to be gained from Mr. Ogden's work are varied and great, we are inclined to think that the moral value of his example, and of the example of other estimable men at the North, may hardly be magnified. The mere fact that gentlemen such as Mr. Ogden, Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie—not to mention the active sympathy of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and other citizens of enormous wealth—are so interested in the work of Southern education that they are devoting to it a great deal of time and a great deal of attention, is of itself happily significant. . . . It is clear that Mr. Ogden and his fellow workers in the cause of Southern education are unhampered by ungenerous prejudices against the Southern people. Their attitude toward the South indicates that intelligent public sentiment at the North recognizes that as one nation the Americans have at

length become one people. Surely such an indication is heartening to the whole country."

The object of the movement as stated in the bill is as follows:

"To build, improve, enlarge, or equip buildings for elementary or primary, industrial, technical, normal, or training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade, or for higher institutions of learning, or in connection therewith, libraries, workshops, gardens, kitchens, or other educational accessories; to establish, maintain, or endow such schools; to employ or aid others to employ teachers and lecturers; to aid, cooperate with, or endow associations or other corporations engaged in educational work within the United States; to collect educational statistics and information, and to publish and distribute documents and reports containing the same."

STORIES OF THE MINERS.

NOW that the miners' union has completed its side of the case before the strike commission, it is opportune to review the features of the testimony that have attracted the most attention, and notice what the newspapers have to say regarding them. Most of the testimony has been evidently intended to show that the wages in the anthracite region are lower than they ought to be, and that the coal companies treat the



FORECAST OF THE STRIKE COMMISSION'S FINISH.

—The Pittsburg Gazette.

people in their employ with little sympathy or consideration. The evidence appears to have convinced most of the press, whatever effect it may have had on the commission. The "revelations" before the commission, says the Baltimore *American*, have given the nation "a thrill of horror," and the New York *Times* declares that the stories are "nothing less than frightful." The accounts of child labor in the silk-factories by miners' children seem "absolutely shocking" to the Boston *Herald*, while the entire testimony convinces the Chicago *News* that the miners have passed "the minimum standard of living conditions," a "plain fact" that the commission will "be forced to take cognizance of." "Truly," exclaims the Chicago *Evening Post*, "it is enough to warrant the present investigation, the miners' union, anything and everything the men can do, legally, to better conditions which would have made the old slaveholders of the South blush." The testimony for the operators and non-unionists will give the other side of the story.

Several miners testified to receiving from \$2.20 to \$3 a week, and the attorney for the union declared his willingness to bring on a larger number of such witnesses, if cumulative evidence

was desired. One young man testified that he was frequently beaten by the breaker boss with a large club. Another testified that the Markle Company charged double prices for oil and blasting-paper, and \$1.50 a keg for powder that could be bought elsewhere for from 90 cents to \$1.25. Mrs. Burns, of Jeddo, told how her husband was killed in the mines, leaving her with four small children, and said that not only did the Markle Company not offer her a cent, but that she and her children had to work thirteen years to pay off an accumulated rent and coal bill which the company presented. The employees of this company, it appeared from the testimony, were taxed \$1,000 a month, in the aggregate, to pay the "company doctor" and his assistants. Andrew Chippie told of working for four cents an hour and having his pay withheld to apply on a rent debt owed by his father before the latter was killed; and Henry Williams told of losing a leg in the Pardee breaker, the company not only refusing to buy him an artificial one, but withholding his wages, when he went back to work, to pay a rent and store debt of his father's. Several little daughters of the miners told of working eleven and twelve hours a day, or night, in the silk-mills, for from three to five and a half cents an hour; but in these cases the feeling of the commission seemed to be principally one of indignation against the silk manufacturers and the parents who would permit such things. The attorney for the mine-owners tried to help on the feeling against the parents by showing that they owned their own houses, and received from \$900 to \$1,400 a year; only to elicit the information, however, that the houses were mortgaged for most of their value, and that the \$900 or \$1,400 was the pay, not of one man, but of a gang of from four to six.

Undoubtedly the story that has aroused the most sympathy of all is that of Henry Coll, who worked for the Markle Company.



THE TENDER-HEARTED EMPLOYER.
—The Minneapolis Times.

It has been published all over the country, but we reprint it here as a matter of permanent record. As told in the despatches:

"Coll is aged and bent. His face and hands are scarred by the cruel cuts of falling coal.

"I worked for Markle & Co. for nineteen years,' he said, 'and lived in one of the company houses until a few days ago, when I was evicted. My family consisted of my wife, my two adopted children, my own son, and my mother-in-law, who is said to be one hundred and two years old, and who has been blind many years.'

"Were you ever hurt in the mines?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"Hurt?" said the old man. 'I haven't a whole bone in my

body. My skull was fractured, an eye put out, and one leg is as bad as a wooden one.'

"Coll, who is fifty-seven years of age, tried to say this cheerfully, but his voice broke.

"Once I was hurt so badly that I was laid up for a long time. The other miners contributed money, and Mr. Smith, the superintendent, gave \$50. The money was all turned over to the company store and kept there to pay for my rent and groceries. All charges against me were deducted from the collection.'

"You say you adopted two children?"

"Yes, one of them was the child of a miner who died on the same day that the mother was buried. He left two children. James Gallagher took one and I took the other. We could not see the little ones starve.'

"Bishop Spalding turned suddenly in his chair and hid his face as Coll told this.

"After the strike I got no work. I had never hurt any one, but I was on a relief committee and one of my sons was president of the local.'

"Where is your son now?"

"In an asylum. He got melancholy and had to be sent there.'

"When did you first know that you were to be evicted?"

"Well, I had a six-days notice, but I could not believe that that would be enforced, for I had been there so long and I owed rent only during the strike; but one day Sheriff Jacobs came and told me that I would have to get out. I told him my wife was sick with tonsillitis and it would be dangerous for her to leave the house. I asked him for one day's time. He said he would see Mr. Markle, and started up the road. I saw him stop and speak to Mr. Markle, and then he returned and said: "You can not have five minutes now." Then the deputies pushed in the front door and took everything out.

"My people were carried out. My old, blind mother-in-law was carried down-stairs and taken by the deputies to a house two blocks away. My wife went out in the rain and tried to gather the household goods and pack them into barrels. It was raining and I was sure she would get worse, but I had to go to Hazelton and find a home for them. I found a house, such as it was, and I got my family into it, but my wife got worse.

"I didn't have money for a doctor and she wouldn't go to the Miners' Hospital. She got so bad that I finally arranged with a doctor. My wife and I were to see him, for we didn't have enough money to ask him to call. I gave him a dollar on account, but he gave it back to me. She grew worse and worse, and the other night she woke me up and said: "I'm choking." I gave her some medicine, but she sprang to my arms, and while I looked she died.'

"Coll's voice was choked in sobs. Judge Gray had been pacing up and down as the man told his story. The judge turned sharply.

"Died?" he asked.

"Yes, died," said Coll. 'I buried her yesterday.'

"The old man's head drooped and he sat unable to speak for a minute. Then he added: 'And her old mother may be dead now for all I know.'

"That is all," said Lawyer McCarthy, who had taken up the examination.

"Yes," said Judge Gray, 'that is all, and it is enough.'

The papers that favor the miners comment on all this testimony in much the same strain as those quoted above, while the papers that favor the operators appear to be reserving their comment till both sides have been heard. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the *Scranton Tribune*, which is "on the spot," reaches a conclusion that is not only not reached by any of the outside papers, but which is not even hinted at in all the special despatches of the correspondents. The *Tribune* thinks that the miners have not proved that they have been underpaid; but at the same time it does not regard this as the main point of the controversy. No doubt its finding, as expressed in the following paragraph, will present to many a new feature of the matter:

"The case in chief of the mine workers as presented before the strike commission makes clear that the groundwork of grievance has been the want of confidence between the men and the immediate representatives of the companies, the mine foremen or bosses. The testimony, simmered down, resolves itself into just

that. Conditions of mining in the anthracite fields have been such that it has been largely within the power of the mine foreman to regulate the earnings of the mine worker, and it is evident that in many cases he has done this by prejudice or favoritism. It is not easy to see how such a condition of affairs can be overcome. The only solution which will be permanently effectual will be the employment by the companies of a higher grade of foremen on the average, if they can get them; men of broader sympathies and better executive and administrative qualities in addition to technical fitness. The companies can make some headway in this direction by increasing the pay of the foremen who show the best results, not alone in reducing the cost of production per ton, but equally in cultivating fair and harmonious relations with the workers under them."

A NEW TRUST-LAW SUGGESTION.

AN address which the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) calls "probably the most extraordinary deliverance that has been made on the subject of trusts in this country," and which, according to the New York *Sun* (Rep.), is in "refreshing contrast with the current cant of the sociological philosophers," was delivered at the University of Nebraska on December 12 by Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court of the seventh judicial circuit which includes Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. This federal judge declares that the Sherman act (for whose enforcement an appropriation of half a million dollars has just passed the House), when "logically and impartially enforced," "forbids two grocers, on opposite corners of the street, from forming a copartnership to save expenses," and when "partially enforced, it puts the industries of the land at the mercy, not of the law, but of the officers of the law." He declares that the Sherman law should be repealed, and another law, to provide for publicity and profit-sharing and to prevent artificial prices, discrimination in prices, and stock-watering, should be enacted. The Democratic *Sentinel* thinks the remedies not radical enough, while the Republican *Sun* thinks them too much so.

The trust movement "will endanger the stability of the Government itself," declares Judge Grosscup, and "unless, by timely and courageous measures, we undo the danger, the danger will, in my judgment, go far toward undoing us and our present institutions." But the danger can not be undone by the Sherman law. That law has now been in force more than twelve years. What has it accomplished? Judge Grosscup says:

"As interpreted by the Supreme Court, that act embodied a public purpose, unwisely formed, I think, to deal with the so-called trusts on no basis other than that of extermination—to cut them out root and branch—to sweep the land with a decree like Herod's, that no child of consolidation should be found to have escaped.

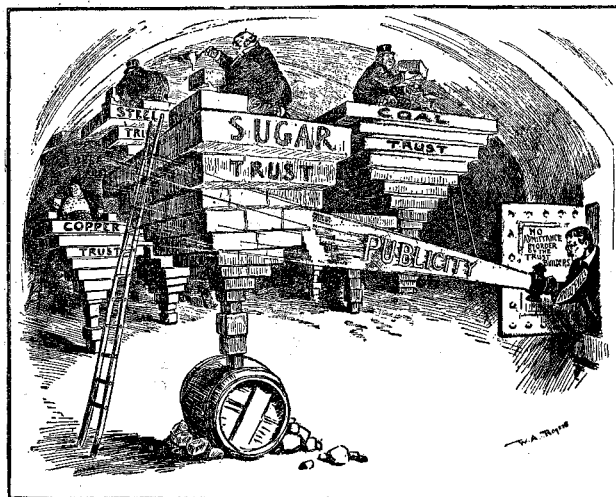
"We are now well into the thirteenth year since the passage of the Sherman act. In its means of enforcement, as well as in its purpose, the act was as comprehensive as language could make it. It withheld no power civil or criminal, that the lawmakers thought would contribute to the complete eradication of the supposed evil. It had been preceded, in Texas, Kansas, Michigan, and Maine, by State laws directed to the same end, and was quickly followed by like laws in one-half the other States, including New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the West generally. Thus, so far as enactments make law, the law, both national and state, has, for a period three times longer than it took to put down the Rebellion, been in battle line against the so-called trusts.

"Have these organizations been extinguished? Has the trust idea abated? Let me answer by calling but a partial roll of those organized since the Sherman law went into effect. There is the American Window Glass Company, created in 1895, five years after the Sherman act. There, too, is the Continental Tobacco Company, 1898; the Tin Plate Company, 1898; the Amalgamated Copper Company, 1899; the American Radiator, 1899; the National Salt, 1899; the International Plate Glass, 1900; the International Salt, 1901; the Consolidated Tobacco,

1901; the United States Steel, 1901; the Corn Products, 1901, and many others that come readily to mind. An inspection made for me of a list of 112 of the leading so-called trusts in the United States shows that all but thirteen have been created since the passage of the Sherman act."

So much for the situation. Now for the remedy. To quote again:

"The first thing to do is to abandon the present policy of outlawry and extermination. That policy has failed. It has failed through conditions that can not be removed by law. Replace



BUILT IN THE DARK.

—The New York Herald.

the old policy by a new, under which industrial corporations, subjected to restraint against artificial prices, will be made, in organization and management, to invite, and worthily invite, the confidence and copartnership of all the people of the country.

"To suggest concrete legislation is perhaps more difficult. It should include the repeal of the Sherman act. Logically and impartially enforced, that act forbids two grocers, on opposite corners of the street, from forming a copartnership to save expenses; partially enforced, it puts the industries of the land at the mercy not of the law, but of the officers of the law.

"The legislation that replaces it should provide against artificial prices, brought about either by a cornering of the supply, or by conspiracy; and also against discrimination in prices as to either buyers or places, except as affected by actual transportation rates. There should be a provision for open books; for stated examinations by some department of the Government, and for periodical statements to the public, as in the case of national banks, and many of the railway companies.

"The new legislation should forbid the issue of primary stock in excess of the cash paid in, or the real value of property contributed, to make up the company's assets. Some department of the Government should be charged—as between the company and the public—with the duty to see that this limitation was enforced.

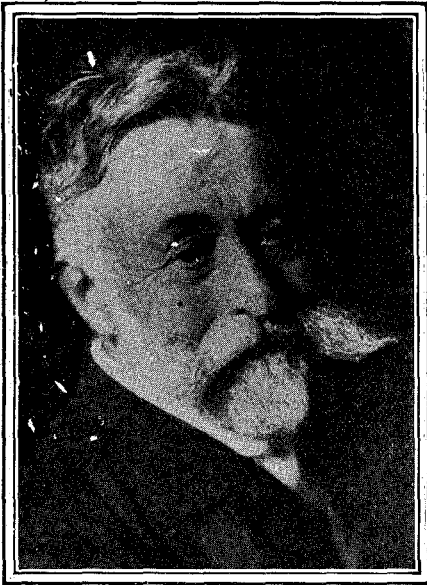
"Provision should, of course, be made for further issues of stock as the value of the property increases; but such issue as is based not on subsequently acquired property, but upon increased value due to management and operation, should be secondary, always, to the first, and should be put out only after judgment by the appropriate department, that it was justified by the earnings and standing of the company.

"To the extent that such subsequent issues represent increased value, due to management and operation, I would encourage, by every feasible method, its division in fair proportions between those who have furnished the capital and those who have done the work. I would embody the basis of such division in the contract of incorporation, so that it would operate as a contract right, and not as a mere bonus. Experience has shown that there is no way to so satisfactorily mitigate the struggle between capital and labor, and none so just as a fair division of the harvest after both the reapers—capital and labor—have each had their reasonable hire."

We have not seen any paper that indorses Judge Grosscup's

ideas on this problem *in toto*. The *Detroit Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"The difficulty to overcome lies in the undoubted right of the owner of a certain commodity to ask any price he will for it.



Copyright, 1902, by Pirie MacDonald, "Photographer of Men," New York.

THOMAS NAST.

That right is as essential to free commerce as the right of the consumer to refuse to pay what he is asked for a pound of this or a bushel of that. No man-made law can force any one to pay the lawyer more than he is willing to pay, to pay the grocer more than he is willing to pay, to pay the coal trust more than he is willing to pay. Human necessity may compel one to pay more than he wishes, but not a law passed by Congress or a legislature.

"And here, on the other hand, is the essential difficulty

of control of corporations' prices. It is wellnigh impossible to define what is meant by a reasonable profit; and to forbid a corporation or individual from becoming rich even through extortionate prices is contrary to our notions of liberty. Until Judge Grosscup can be forced by law to work for less than he wishes, it is difficult to see how any man can be compelled to sell to Judge Grosscup groceries or steel rails or coal at a price arbitrarily established by law."

THOMAS NAST AND HIS CARTOONS.

"THE pathetic fate of outliving his vogue" is remarked by the *New York American* and many other papers as a sad feature of Thomas Nast's life, which was ended by yellow fever on December 7 at Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he had been sent as consul-general but six months before. The zenith of his fame was passed thirty years ago, and even the newspaper editorials on his life and work read as if written by men who have grown



CINCINNATUS.

H.G. the farmer receiving the nomination from H.G. the editor.
—*Harper's Weekly*.

up since the time of his famous campaign against Tweed. But while in this sense he "outlived himself," he is ranked by the press in somewhat the same class as the great editors of a generation ago who impressed their personalities so strongly upon the history of their times, in marked contrast with the

editors, and even the cartoonists, of the present day, the salient points of whose personality are to a great degree repressed or fused into that of the papers that they conduct. Nast is credited by the *Brooklyn Standard Union* with giving "the first impulse to modern caricature on this side of the ocean"; and the *Detroit Journal* believes that he "made the most effective campaigns of caricature yet known in this country."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* recalls that "Lincoln said his pictures were the best of all recruiting sergeants," and the *Chicago Evening Post* remembers that "General Grant gave Nast credit for having done as much as any other man to bring the war to an end." Tweed was not only overthrown largely by Nast's pictures, but they "followed into all parts of the world," says the *New York Evening Post*, "and finally exposed him in an obscure quarter of Spain, so that he was identified, captured, and brought back." Nast and *Harper's Weekly* made each



"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT" IF "OLD HONESTY" LETS HIM LOOSE AGAIN?

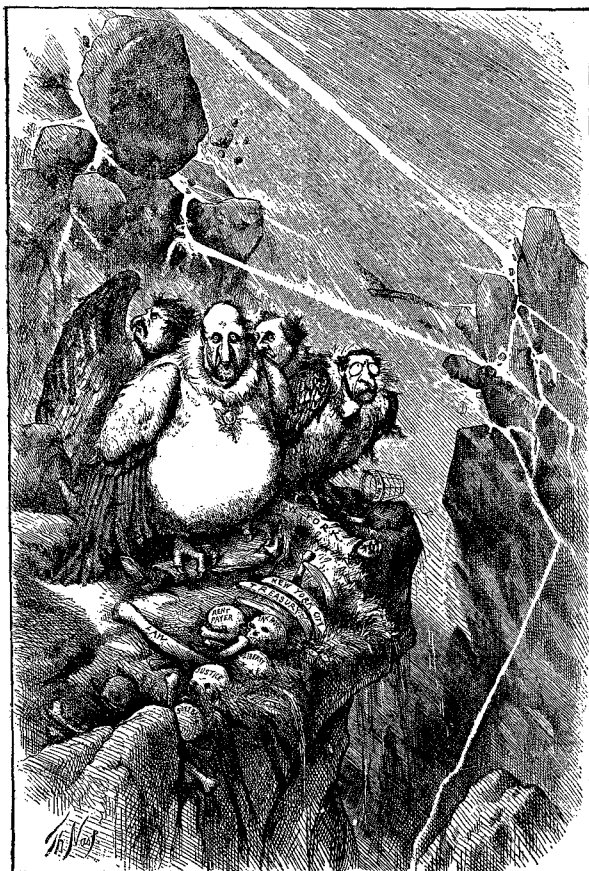
—*Harper's Weekly*.

other famous, and he only left the *Weekly* when differences in political opinion rendered conscientious harmony impossible. He made and lost a fortune during his lifetime, and died a comparatively poor man at the age of sixty-two. Says the *Hartford Courant*: "It is a pitiful, tragical thing that the President who once told him that he had learned politics from his cartoons, who was anxious to do him a kindness, and who thought he was doing it, should, in sending him to Guayaquil, have sent him to his death."

Harper's Weekly says of him:

"He has been called, perhaps not with accuracy, but with substantial justice, the Father of American Caricature. He won by far the greatest reputation that has yet been won in this country by a maker of political cartoons, and won it by his work in *Harper's Weekly*. It speaks for the substantial quality of that reputation that it has lasted so well, for it is fifteen years now since his contributions to the periodical press have been frequent or important. He belongs so much to the past that the impression has naturally spread that he was an old man, but he was born (in Landau, Bavaria) in 1840, so that he was but sixty-two when he died. He was a famous man thirty years ago, when he was hardly more than thirty years old. . . . He is credited with originating the Tammany tiger and the Republican elephant.

On Tammany he put his mark so deep and black that it will never be effaced. He was an honest, conscientious man, of a courage proof against all temptation and all disaster. At one



A GROUP OF VULTURES WAITING FOR THE STORM TO "BLOW OVER."—
"LET US prey."
—Harper's Weekly.

time he was possessed of a fairly comfortable fortune, a large part of which he had the misfortune to lose. Men who knew him well speak with admiration of the fortitude and good-humor with which he bore the reverses of fortune. He never was soured, nor ever complained unduly, but faced every situation with a good heart. He was honored in 1879 by the officers of the army and navy, who presented to him a silver vase in recognition of his important public labors. It was a fit tribute to a patriot, for



"WHO STOLE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY?"—DO TELL. NEW YORK Times.
'T WAS HIM.
—Harper's Weekly.

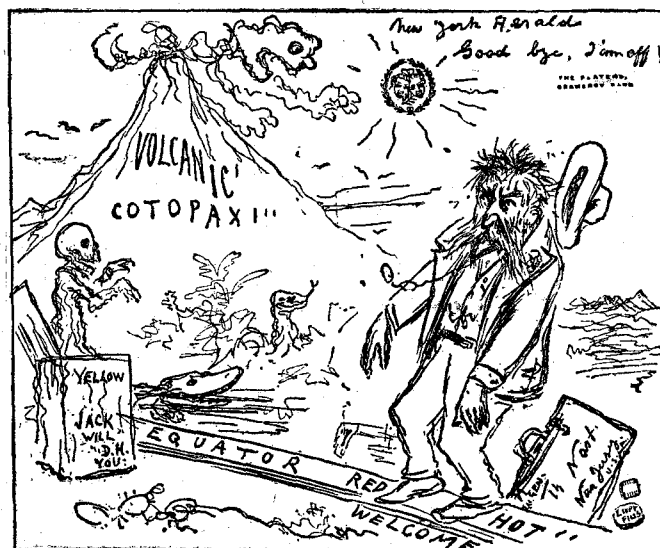
a patriot Nast was in an intense degree. He was not born an American, but he lived and worked and died a true lover of his country and a stalwart warrior in her behalf."

THE HON. MR. BEAR TRACKS, the new South Dakota statesman, need never expect to win the Administration's confidence. President Roosevelt has learned that bear tracks are misleading.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

THE PHILIPPINE FAMINE AND FILIPINO LAZINESS.

THE scarcity of rice and other necessities of native life in certain parts of the Philippines is attributed by the Manila papers partly to the war and, more largely, to the unwillingness of the Filipinos to cultivate the soil. The civil government is purchasing large quantities of rice and distributing it freely in some of the famine districts and selling it at cost in others. The *Manila Bulletin* protests against this action, because "it encourages laziness and it also discourages the hard-working business man, who has to look out for his interests whether famine sweeps through the land or not. It is not fair to the men who are the financial backbone and sinew of the country that they should be made to donate, in the taxes they are made to pay, a tribute of rice and other food to the very men who have tried their best to ruin them and to keep the American administration from being successful." The *Manila American* says:

"Why should there be a rice famine in the Philippines? According to figures furnished the *Manila American* by one of the largest shipping firms in the Orient, from January 1st of the present year until 23d day of October, 3,393,100 piculs of rice were imported from Saigon, and it is estimated that by the end of the year 4,000,000 piculs will have been imported from that port alone. Rice has also been imported from Singapore, Hong-kong, and other places. This will amount to about 500,000 piculs by the end of December, making a grand total of 4,500,000 piculs. The importation of rice was almost unheard of three



PROPHETIC CARTOON SENT BY NAST TO THE NEW YORK *Herald* JUST BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR GUAYAQUIL.

years ago. What little rice was imported was of the fancy grades, used by the foreigners and wealthy Chinese. If the Philippines were able to produce rice enough to sustain the population in part, why can they not do so now? Why is it necessary to import a single picul of the cereal? The only thing that makes it necessary to bring rice to these islands from outside countries is the unwillingness of the native to cultivate the fields. This, and nothing else. While we believe the Government has been wise in buying up immense quantities of rice for the purpose of assisting the needy, we can not see how such action is going to stimulate the native desire for work.

"The *Manila American* realizes that the insurrection has had no small effect on the agricultural situation, but it has been more than a year and a half now since General Wheaton announced that there was no longer any armed resistance in Northern Luzon, and with the exception of the provinces of La Laguna, Batangas, and Tayabas, we have been given to understand that peace has been hovering over the archipelago. If this has been the case, why have we had to import more rice this year than ever before, and still have a famine staring us in the face? For no other reason than that the native will not work if he can pos-

sibly get out of it. All of which is another argument in favor of a change in the Chinese exclusion laws."

The Bulletin, in another editorial, suggests a remedy. It says:

"By all means let the native loaf, if he wants to—and let him starve! We came here with the avowed purpose of assisting the natives to attain to a higher growth of civilization, to decency, to respectability, if so be that respectability is a thing to be attained by them, as a class; but are we doing our duty, are we doing what we gave a solemn pledge to the other nations and to the world at large that we would do? Are we doing what is best for the poor fools, who live now by theft, when we allow and even encourage them to go on in their folly by giving them food when they can no longer rob us or their fellows? That seems to savor very strongly of the height of the ridiculous. It would be all very well for the authorities to relieve pressing cases of indigence when the distress was proven to be honest and deserving; but to let a whole archipelago, in which the conditions are perfectly well known, come whining to our back-doors like a lot of whipped curs, asking for help, and getting it, is as distressing to persons of intelligence and sound common sense as is the dire stress of hunger to those who are suffering from it. . . . A very stiff dose of enforced labor, under penalties, would do the lazy provincials a world of good and save us in the end some millions. It would do no harm to try it on and see how it works."

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH IN TWENTY YEARS.

A PAMPHLET that is considered by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, a distinguished Confederate leader, to be "the most important issued since the war" in its relation to the South is being sent out by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore. In less than forty pages, Mr. Edmonds pictures the tremendous prosperity and wealth of the South in its proud days before 1861, the fearful ruin made by the war, and the rapid recuperation of the last twenty years. Many of the younger generation, who have grown up since the war, may be surprised by the following brief but significant paragraphs:

"In 1860 thirty per cent. of the entire banking capital of the country, or \$117,400,000, was in the South. The census of 1860 shows that the South ranked very high in wealth as compared with the rest of the country, proving that its people were not slothful in the business of money-making. In that year the assessed value of property in Georgia was greater than the combined wealth of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island. South Carolina was \$68,000,000 richer than Rhode Island and New Jersey. Mississippi outranked Connecticut by \$160,000,000. In the assessed value of property per capita, Connecticut stood first in rank; Rhode Island, second; South Carolina, third; Mississippi, fourth; Massachusetts, fifth; Louisiana, sixth; Georgia, seventh; District of Columbia, eighth; Florida, ninth; Kentucky, tenth; Alabama, eleventh; Texas, twelfth; New Jersey, thirteenth; Maryland, fourteenth; Arkansas, fifteenth; Virginia, sixteenth, and Ohio, seventeenth. New York and Pennsylvania were also far behind the South in the amount of wealth in proportion to population, the former State ranking twenty-second and the latter thirtieth. In 1860 the total assessed value of property in the United States was \$12,000,000,000, and of this the South had \$5,200,000,000, or forty-four per cent.

"Then came the war with a destruction of property and desolation with which the world's history scarcely affords any parallel. That was bad enough, but ten years of reconstruction—destruction it should be called—with its unscrupulous swindling and debauchery of legislation, its reign of terror greater than that of 1860–1865, was equally as bad if not worse.

"The census of 1870 showed a decline in the assessed value of property in the South since 1860 of \$2,100,000,000, and the reign of terror or reconstruction period made another decrease of \$67,000,000 between 1870 and 1880."

What is of more interest to-day, perhaps, and what is certainly pleasanter reading, is the story of the South's advance between

1880 and 1900. While the value of farm property in the entire country, in these twenty years, has increased 67 per cent., the value of farm property in the South has increased 72 per cent.; and while the capital invested in manufacturing in the whole country has increased 252 per cent., that invested in the South has increased 348 per cent. The amount invested in cotton manufacturing has leaped from \$22,000,000 to \$175,000,000, and the number of spindles from less than 700,000 to more than 7,000,000. Coal production has advanced from 6,000,000 tons to 53,000,000, and pig-iron production from 400,000 to 2,500,000. "Within the next quarter of a century," Mr. Hewitt is quoted as saying, Alabama bids fair "to dominate the basic-steel industry of the world." The oil discoveries in Texas and Louisiana promise a future for that part of the country that can hardly be overstated. Turning to the export trade of the South, it appears that the export trade of the Southern ports has increased more than 95 per cent. since 1880, while the increase from all the other ports in the United States has been less than 65 per cent. During the same period the Southern railroad mileage has increased more than 162 per cent., and the railroad extensions and improvements have cost \$1,500,000,000.

With these remarkable figures for inspiration, Mr. Edmonds then describes the natural advantages of his section and pictures the future in a series of paragraphs worthy the pen of Brooks Adams, Josiah Strong, or Senator Beveridge, and closes with this exclamation:

"Picture the conditions of 1880 and the results accomplished since that time, then study the present situation; recall the fact that the manifestations of to-day in railroad extension, cotton manufacturing, and other directions are merely the fulfilment of plans interrupted by the war, but based upon natural advantages that war could not destroy, and attempt to forecast what will be done in Southern advancement within the next ten years!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT pungent mothball smell comes from the Monroe Doctrine, which has been taken out for possible future use.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

PROBABLY the Venezuelan generals are preparing already to supply the demands for Christmas literature in the year 1903.—*The Baltimore Herald*.

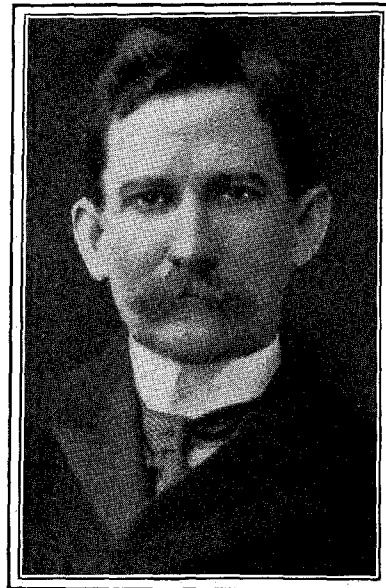
THE prices of the baseball stars range from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year. The theological and educational markets continue sluggish.—*The Washington Post*.

THE price of kerosene has advanced four times during the coal stringency. This ought to stimulate gifts to educational enterprises.—*The Boston Transcript*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "What ought I to get for a poem of 120 stanzas?" We think that about eight years would be sufficient.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison*.

IF Mr. Rockefeller can include a course in his educational scheme which will teach young men to make money as fast as he did the institution will never lack support.—*The Washington Star*.

"NOBODY," says a magazine writer who is arguing for aluminum greenbacks, "cares to run the risk of accepting paper-money that has been in circulation any length of time, and, therefore, become soiled and germ-laden." Parties wishing to experiment along this line, please address us at once.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison*.



RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor of *The Manufacturers' Record*.

LETTERS AND ART.

AN ENGLISH LITERARY CONTROVERSY.

A SPIRITED controversy between Sir Edward Clarke, an eminent British lawyer, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, the no less eminent British littérateur, is reported from England, and is just now a subject of engrossing interest in London literary circles. It appears that Sir Edward Clarke a few weeks ago delivered a lecture at the Workingmen's College, London, in which he expressed the opinion that in the strength of Great Britain's literary output there has been a "very strange and lamentable decline" during the last forty years. He further declared that, with the possible exception of Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," no book published during the past ten years is equal in its class to any one of a list of books, which he quoted, published between 1850 and 1859.

Mr. Gosse, at a banquet given to the contributors to the Supplement of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," made a veiled reference to Sir Edward Clarke's address in words which, as he afterward admitted, were intended as "a mild but direct reproof" to "a distinguished member of another profession." He intimated that Sir Edward Clarke's view of the subject was altogether too pessimistic, and instanced Pater, Stevenson, William Morris, Bishop Creighton, George Meredith, and Sir Leslie Stephen as British men of letters in the era condemned as barren. A day or two later he wrote to the *London Times*:

"Unless I am much mistaken, this is far from being the first public occasion upon which Sir Edward Clarke has treated the whole of recent literature with derision. If Mr. George Meredith or Sir Leslie Stephen (but has Sir Edward Clarke ever heard of these gentlemen?), in delivering a public lecture on recent English law, were to deny that the last generation had seen one competent judge, and were to ask, with levity, 'Will any one suggest we have an advocate?' would he be surprised if his challenge were taken up, and if he were asked, in the plainest terms possible, to state what qualifications he possessed for pouring contempt on a profession for which he had not enjoyed the slightest practical training?"

Sir Edward Clarke, in his rejoinder, declared that he fancied he detected "a somewhat discourteous reference" to himself in Mr. Gosse's speech, and added that "the literature of England is a fair and spacious domain," in which ordinary mortals, as well as literary critics, are free to wander. Mr. Augustine Birrell, in a subsequent letter, similarly observed: "Sir Edward Clarke may be a good critic or a bad one, but to tell an educated man he has no right to find fault with the books in the shops because he is not an author by profession, but a distinguished member of the Bar, is to play the Pontiff with a vengeance."

The whole controversy strikingly illustrates, in the opinion of the *London Outlook*, "the perilousness of a literary professionalism which should deny the right of private judgment to everybody outside the professional caste." Dr. Robertson Nicoll says (in *The British Weekly*):

"What is the literary profession? Does it consist of those who make their living by authorship? Does it consist of those who occasionally publish books? Whichever definition may be chosen, I say that educated men and women will claim the right to judge what they read, whether or not they have rushed into print. The truth is that many of the best critics in this country, the people with whom it is most worth while to talk over a book, have never written a line for print, and never will. When any one comes before the public with a criticism he must be judged on the merits of what he says. He is not to be silenced on the ground that he does not belong to the literary profession, and that no one who does not belong to the literary profession has a right to open his mouth on literary questions.

"The main issue, however, is, I take it, whether we have among us a great novelist or a great poet. If that be the question, there can be little difficulty in replying. Mr. Swinburne is

unquestionably a great poet, and Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy are, without doubt, great novelists. It seems to me grossly impertinent to talk of them as if their work was done. They are all in excellent health and spirits—at least they were so when I saw them last, and why should they not yet give us their very best achievements?"

The Spectator comments:

"Suppose a soldier in his moments of leisure happened to write another 'Paradise Lost.' Would Mr. Gosse denounce his impertinence, and consider that he had no right to pronounce a verdict on the merits of 'Lycidas'? That is a question which has been asked in another form by Mr. Augustine Birrell. 'When and how,' he inquires, 'does a writer of books become an author "by profession"? Cervantes was a soldier, Montaigne a country gentleman, Bacon an English lawyer, Sir Walter Scott a Scotch lawyer, Isaac Walton a linen-draper, Richardson a printer, Sir Thomas Browne a doctor,' and so on. If you get into difficulties when you try to fence in this or that man into one particular walk in life, you certainly do not find your task easier, or indeed saner, when you try to prevent him from looking over the hedge and saying what he sees on the other side. The fact is that to deny to the member of one profession the right to 'bring a railing accusation against'—that is, to criticize—another profession is to deny the right of criticism to the public, and that you can not do."

A curious fact is recalled in connection with this controversy. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Gosse was himself rebuked by the *London Academy and Literature* and other literary journals (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, September 27) for taking too gloomy a view of Victorian literature in his article in the Supplement of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." He refers to our epoch in that article as "a period of great literary funerals," and says, in relation to the fiction of to-day, that wise men, before pronouncing judgment upon it, will do well to "wait and see what the winnowing years will leave of genuine wheat in the mass of redundant vegetation."

THE MANTLE OF TOLSTOY.

NOW that Count Tolstoy is aged and infirm, the question is being asked, Who of the younger representatives of Russian literature is to be regarded as the heir-apparent to the throne which he has filled during the last two decades? Mr. Abraham Cahan, a writer of Russian birth who has made his mark in American literature and is at present the editor of a Jewish Socialist daily on the East Side of New York, endeavors to answer this question in *The Bookman* (December). He writes:

"The question is one not easily answered, and the facts with which it is connected disclose a situation unparalleled in the history of Russian literature since the days of Gogol and Pushkin.

"Maxim Gorky occupies a position analogous to the one enjoyed by Kipling in English-speaking countries. Every new story from his pen is hailed as an event of prime importance, and his appearance in public is greeted with the most exuberant ovations. This noisy success of his would certainly seem to point him out as the unanimous popular choice for the place of the supreme story-teller of the present generation. Certain elements in the character of his work, however, when viewed in the light of deep-rooted Russian conditions and tastes, prevent one from taking his clamorous vogue seriously."

The salient feature of the best Russian literature, declares Mr. Cahan, the one directly traceable to the movement which resulted in the abolition of serfdom, is "the sympathetic attention paid to the tillers of the soil and the poor, ignorant, weak, and defenseless common people generally." "The idealization of the peasant" is its watchword. Now Gorky's art, while it seeks its images among the lower strata of society, is "a persistent panegyric of strength and backbone, of the master-spirits of the

human race, not of its victims, nor of those who are poor in spirit." Mr. Cahan continues:

"A still graver drawback is Gorky's lack of artistic sincerity. The point is, that with all his undeniable skill as a character painter, his tales do not ring true. They are not marked by that freedom from consciousness which another trait of the national character, as well as the best traditions of the country's literature, make a necessary condition to enduring fame. The average Russian has been correctly described by foreign observers as a naïve, unsophisticated creature with a profound sense of human motive; as one in whom the simple-minded sincerity of the child is combined with the intuitive human wisdom of the prophet. Born to be sad, mere cleverness for its own sake would be lost upon him, and a work of art which is straining for effect, be it ever so lofty or subtle, is sure to weary him. This is as true of music and painting as it is of literature. The overwhelming seriousness and melancholy of Tolstoy is paralleled in the canvases of Verestchagin and in the symphonies of Tchaikovsky. When we pass to Gorky, in the same connection, we find once more that, altho a child of the very heart of his people, he is essentially the least Russian of all writers of note in the history of the modern Russian novel.

"Scarcely an image in all his works but is marred by artifice, by an effect of cunning and of premeditation. His illiterate, semi-savage, yet strangely intellectual and heroic tramps are quite an up-to-date set of philosophers of the decadent school; and, while they may be found interesting, one can not resist a feeling that the ideas they embody are not theirs, but have been crammed into their heads in order that their author may parade his own paradoxes. Try as Gorky will to translate the piquant views which he professes into the logic and speech of peasant or vagabond, his characters and the high sentiments they are made to utter will blend no more than the sandwich man will blend with the signboards he is made to carry around."

In Mr. Cahan's opinion, the greatest of the younger Russian story-tellers is Anton Chekhoff, to whom Gorky dedicated his novel, "Foma Gordéyeff." Of Chekhoff he says:

"Judged from a purely artistic point of view, Chekhoff is the Tolstoy of the Russian short story. Of all the other representatives of the recent fiction of his country (leaving out the author of 'Anna Karénina' as belonging to a former generation), he alone has the art of making his characters and their surroundings strikingly, irresistibly real. His unflinching grasp of the evanescent detail of life and his incisive sense of motive, added to the tremendous earnestness and maturity of his humor, compel the admiration even of those critics who impeach him for what they call his lack of any definite moral purpose. Having no 'unifying idea' to convey, but painting life's bitter comedies and tragedies wherever he finds them, his triumph is of a purely literary character, without any admixture of that educational element which in a country like Russia takes the place of politics.

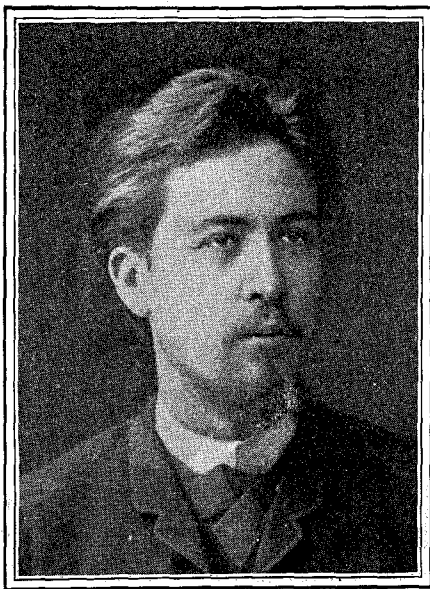
"Chekhoff began his literary career as a writer of *feuilletons* for newspapers. These were, for the most part, burlesque sketches, full of the irrelevancies of life, but displaying a depth

of insight into reality which attracted immediate attention. There was an echo of sadness to his fun, and an intensity of human interest of the kind which leaves the reader's consciousness divided between a hearty laugh and a subtle sense of pity. He gradually lapsed into more serious moods and began to write longer stories, every one of which has been hailed unanimously as art of the highest order and at the same time condemned as barren of any 'social idea.' He has been known to fame some twelve years, yet he has never felt tempted to leave the short story for the full-fledged novel. He is particularly interested in the Russian capacity for being bored and melancholy, a propensity which seems to be growing on him as the years pass."

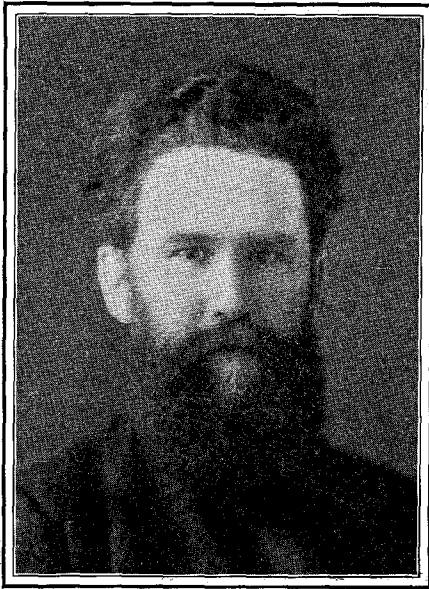
Another prominent claimant of literary honors is Vladimir Korolenko, known to Anglo-Saxon readers as the author of "The Blind Musician." We quote again:

"For several years Korolenko held the palm of precedence uncontested. He is still a great favorite by virtue of his charming personality and the ardent human sympathy which animates his stories, as well as on account of the years of suffering he passed in exile. His style has been likened to Turgéneff's, and the high artistic finish of his tales once gave him the foremost place among the younger generation of writers. If one had asked ten years ago upon whom the mantle of Tolstoy was destined to fall, Korolenko would have been named as a matter of course. Since then he has been gradually eclipsed by Chekhoff. He may safely be called the best living writer of fiction after Chekhoff, altho the sensational vogue of Maxim Gorky has had the temporary effect of diverting some attention from both."

It is undoubtedly true, concludes Mr. Cahan, that the names of Gorky, Chekhoff, and Korolenko can hardly balance those of Turgéneff, Tolstoy, and Dostoyevsky; but he is hopeful that the struggle for popular institutions which at present convulses Russia will give birth to "a new great literature, one which will mirror the new era even as the splendid fiction of the sixties mirrored the public-spirited ideas of those days."



ANTON CHEKHOFF.



VLADIMIR KOROLENKO.

They are talked of as Tolstoy's literary successors.

COLONEL HIGGINSON'S LIFE OF LONGFELLOW.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON'S new "Life of Longfellow" is a distinct contribution to our previous knowledge of Longfellow's character and work, for the reason that it draws on several new sources of information. Additional material has been gathered from the manuscript correspondence of the first Mrs. Longfellow, from manuscript volumes called "Harvard College Papers," and from a series of extracts from the poet's earlier writings not hitherto brought together. By reason of his own personal intimacy with Longfellow, Colonel Higginson is peculiarly well fitted to interpret the poet's personality.

Two controversial points are suggested by Colonel Higgin-

son's biography, and have come up for discussion in the literary journals. The first of these relates to Longfellow's "Americanism." How far was Longfellow influenced by European, and how far by American, ideals? Professor Wendell, in his "Literary History of America," declares that the foundation of Longfellow's fame was the fact that he introduced the American public to "the splendors of European civilization." The European motive in "Hyperion" and many of Longfellow's early poems is, indeed, sufficiently marked; but Colonel Higginson endeavors to show from Longfellow's writings "the origin and growth of his lifelong desire to employ American material and to help the creation of a native literature." He writes:

"The great literary lesson of Longfellow's life is to be found, after all, in this, that while he was the first among American poets to create for himself a world-wide fame, he was guided from youth to age by a strong national feeling, or at any rate by the desire to stand for the life and the associations by which he was actually surrounded. Such a tendency has been traced in this volume from his first childish poetry through his chosen theme for a college debate [the Indian problem], his commencement oration [on "Our Native Writers"], his plans formed during a first foreign trip, and the appeal made in his first really original paper in *The North American Review*. All these elements of aim and doctrine were directly and explicitly American, and his most conspicuous poems, 'Evangeline,' 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' 'Hiawatha,' and 'The Wayside Inn' were unequivocally American also. In the group of poets to which he belonged, he was the most traveled and the most cultivated, in the ordinary sense, while Whittier was the least so; and yet they are, as we have seen, the two who—in the English-speaking world, at least—hold their own best; the line between them being drawn only where foreign languages are in question, and there Longfellow has of course the advantage. In neither case, it is to be observed, was this Americanism trivial, boastful, or ignoble in its tone."

To these arguments Mr. William Allan Neilson, a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December), makes the following rejoinder:

"Neither the Indian nor the French Acadian is a serious factor in American civilization, and, as far as national feeling is concerned, 'Hiawatha' and 'Evangeline' might have been written by any English-speaking poet. Nor do the slavery poems, or those touched with local color or politics, prove Colonel Higginson's point. Americanism in the sense in which we apply the word to Bret Harte or Mark Twain, or in which Mr. Kipling defines it in 'An American,' is not to be found in Longfellow, even in germ. He shows no consciousness of its existence, and consequently no effort to express it. Colonel Higginson himself

quotes from one of the poet's letters these words: 'A national literature is the expression of national character and thought; and as our character and modes of thought do not differ essentially from those of England, our literature can not.' Longfellow may not have foreseen how the two nations were to diverge, but he was acute enough to recognize that it was absurd to seek to build up, in the phrase and spirit of 'the prospectus of a new magazine in Philadelphia,' a 'national literature worthy of the country of Niagara—of the land of forests and eagles.'

"In other words, the position taken by Mr. Wendell in his 'Literary History of America' is not seriously threatened by the new collection of evidence in the volume under review. Longfellow was a man of letters, and as a poet derived his chief inspiration, not from forests and eagles, but from the literature and art of Europe. These possessed his imagination, and, whatever his ostensible theme, it was in the European spirit that he

treated it. And it is no minimizing of his service to his contemporaries to say that it mainly consisted in opening to them the treasures of continental literary tradition—a tradition of which he had a finer appreciation than any American had yet attained. In this aspect the professor and the poet are one."

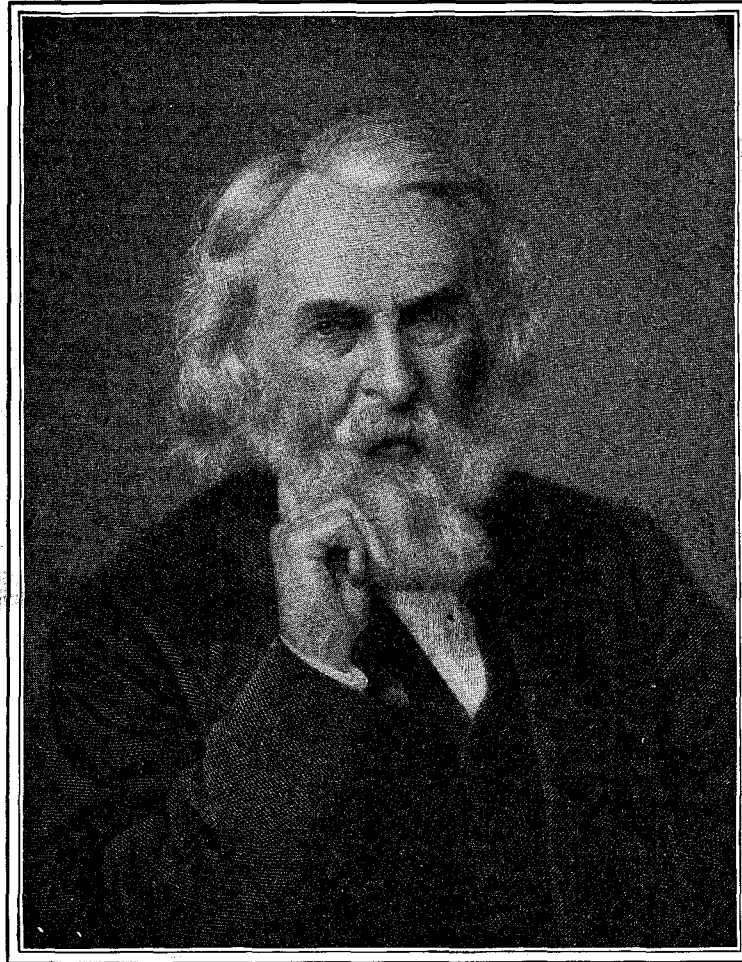
Another interesting point raised is that relating to the permanency of Longfellow's literary reputation. Colonel Higginson thinks that "up to the present moment no serious visible reaction has occurred," and he points out that Longfellow has "called forth more translators in all nations than all other Americans put together." Mr. Neilson again takes exceptions to Colonel Higginson's opinion:

"It is to be feared that his [Colonel Higginson's] faith will not be universally shared. Only his own closeness to his subject explains how he can fail to be aware of the attitude of the younger generation toward the poetry of Longfellow. Whether the

reaction is justified is another matter, but reaction there surely is. . . . Longfellow, tho rich in allusion, was never precious, never eccentric, never obscure, and those who sniff at him to-day are apt to be enamoured of just those qualities. American poets of the rising generation are in general no more spontaneous, no more free from tradition in phrase and figure than he was, but they are often affected and usually difficult to understand. If this be distinction, Longfellow had none of it. He was always simple in thought and expression, always healthy, always sincere, always well-bred."

Longfellow's real limitation, observes Bliss Carman in the *New York Times Saturday Review*, was his "lack of passion." We quote further:

"The *sæva indignatio* was not in him. The hot righteousness which burned in Whittier and glowed in Emerson never even singed the placid singer by the Charles. How pretty and



From the engraving by Burt.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW
at the age of 75.

Courtesy of Frederick Keppel & Co., New York.

ineffectual his 'Poems on Slavery' are, how feebly inadequate to the situation compared to Emerson's one phrase,

... the slave is owner,
And ever was. Pay him. . . .

He was not a Browning in force, nor an Emerson in originality, nor even a Tennyson in idyllic beauty, yet he was none the less a true poet, and served his art with devotion and happy success."

SIGNOR MASCAGNI'S "HEARTBREAKING TRIALS."

THE troubles and the blunders of Pietro Mascagni, the famous Italian composer, to which we have already had occasion to refer (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 25), and which at one time threatened to precipitate an international dispute, are still kept prominently before the public eye in his own country as well as ours. As related by the New York *Herald*, "disappointments, reverses, quarrels between the composer and his managers, have turned the American tour into a series of heartbreaking trials for Signor Mascagni, who has been deluged with lawsuits, arrested, and but for bail would have been locked up in a Massachusetts jail. He has faced bitter quarrels with those conducting his engagements, has met with repeated strikes among his imported musicians, and threats from the local musical unions to have his players deported to Italy."

A friend of Mascagni's who went to see him prior to his last concert in New York declares that the Italian musician had seemingly "aged in two months by some five or six years." "The clean-shaven face," he says (in *The Herald*), "still looked youthful for a man who that very day had entered upon his fortieth year; but it had a careworn aspect, and I observed that his familiar winning smile came less frequently to the mouth than it had been in the habit of doing in bygone days." Mascagni stood in the center of the stage, surrounded by groups of tall, stalwart men who had accompanied his cortège from the railway-station to the theater, and now occupied the boards erstwhile filled by the Roman citizens in Mr. Richard Mansfield's production of "Julius Cæsar." He said:

"I suppose you know these gentlemen are all policemen. It is very humiliating that we should have had to ask for police protection in this great and free country, but my manager, Mr. Richard Heard, thought it absolutely necessary to do so, in order that we should be safe to move in and out of New York today; and, after my experiences in Boston, I am bound to confess that the presence of these fellows does imbue one with a certain sense of security."

"I can not tell you how deeply I resent the methods that have been employed to enforce the so-called claims against me. Even if they had been pronounced upon by the proper legal authorities, I can not understand how in these enlightened days and in a civil case more respect should not be shown for the liberty of the person."

"But I have been unfairly treated from the time I left Europe. It was arranged that the music should be on board ship for the band to rehearse during the voyage. I knew four operas had been announced to be given in four days, and a feat like that would, of course, be an impossibility with a troupe collected from various sources unless we could get in a few orchestral rehearsals beforehand. Imagine my feelings, then, when I discovered that all the music had been sent to New York a fortnight previously. There was absolutely nothing to be done on the ship."

"Then on arriving there was a further delay because certain properties were still in the hands of the customs, including the whole of the music, with the exception of 'Cavalleria' and 'Iris.' Yet the operas were announced to be given all the same—never the slightest thought of a postponement to give me extra time for preparation."

"Surely the public in his heart can never blame me for refusing to give performances that had been insufficiently rehearsed. My reputation, both as a composer and a conductor, was at stake. I had come here to submit new works, not merely to trot out 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' which everybody knows; and

naturally I could not afford to risk a verdict upon exacting operas like 'Iris' and 'William Ratcliff' through the medium of immature and inferior representations."

After this interview Mascagni hurried off to conduct the concert rehearsal, but was met by the news that the members of his orchestra were on strike and refused to go upon the stage until the "impresario" had settled up back accounts. Says *The Herald* writer:

"Poor Signor Mascagni was genuinely affected. Tears coursed down his cheeks and fell upon his broad shirt front as he stood in the wings waiting for his excited countrymen to decide whether they would go on and play or not. He made no effort to persuade them, but left them to arrive at their own unbiased decision. It was truly a pathetic sight to see this distinguished musician, the leader and protagonist of the 'Young Italy' school, waiting patiently while a few unlucky fiddlers determined whether it should or should not be possible for him to appear before a New York audience."

"Among the friends who made their way to his room during the intermission was the Italian consul. That worthy functionary had to listen to a complete recital of his compatriot's woes. . . . The consul listened with close attention, and replied with all the discretion of an accomplished diplomat. He thought the presence of the Italian ambassador in Boston had been a guaranty that everything possible was done to set matters straight. He did not fancy the Italian Government would be able to do much more. But on this point Signor Mascagni ventured to differ. He had just received a cable from his lawyers in Rome declaring that the minister was about to take further steps—and so on and so on. The discussion grew warm, and might, indeed, have grown warmer still but for the timely entrance of a messenger with the intimation that the claims of the band had not been settled and that the concert would not be continued."

"This serious news broke up the party, and as we filed out into the wings we passed through lines of gesticulating instrumentalists and choristers, amid the sound of gentle anathemas and polite Italian objurgations. . . . Eventually Mr. Heard appeared upon the scene, this time having in his hands a bundle of greenbacks. A partial settlement was made, and with it an arrangement as to the future, which proved at least temporarily satisfactory."

The career of the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," observes *The Herald* writer, has been one "of strange vicissitudes, of trials and triumphs, of sufferings and successes, alternating and combining in the most extraordinary and tantalizing way." We quote, in conclusion:

"Fickle fortune is at the present moment dealing Signor Mascagni a series of the unkindest blows that he has yet been called upon to endure. But trouble is not always easier to bear because a man has had previous acquaintance with it. In this case trouble even comes a little harder; for of late years Mascagni has been the *enfant gâté* of Italian musical life, and his tours through his own sunny land, through Austria, and through Germany have been so many scenes of adulation and hero worship, so much continuous burning of sweet incense upon the altar that public applause has set up before the genius of the popular maestro."

"Just how the whole affair will end remains to be seen. But, whatever the upshot, it is to be feared that Signor Mascagni's recollections of how America opened its arms to him, and what it did to him, will evermore remain sad and unenviable."

NOTES.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, the editor of the British "Dictionary of National Biography" and a well-known Shakespearian scholar, will deliver a course of lectures this winter at the Lowell Institute, Boston.

Poet-lore, now in its fourteenth year, becomes on January 1 *The American Quarterly*. George Willis Cooke will be associated with the former editors, Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke, and will conduct a new department distinctively sociological.

The following is *The Bookman's* December list of the six best-selling books of the past month:

1. The Virginian.—Wister.
2. The Two Vanrevels.—Tarkington.
3. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
4. Donovan Pasha.—Parker.
5. Captain Macklin.—Davis.
6. The Fortunes of Oliver Horn.—Smith.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO COMMIT TO MEMORY
ECONOMICALLY.

EVERY one has occasion now and then to commit something to memory. It may surprise a good many people to know that they have been doing all their memorizing in a very uneconomical way; but it is a fact, if we are to believe the results of careful experiments, that about twenty-five per cent. of the energy expended in this way is sheer waste. The average person, if required to commit a short poem, say of sixteen verses, would, for this purpose, divide it into more or less arbitrary sections. A typical division-scheme actually found was as follows: First the first two lines were read through twice, then the first four lines twice, then the third and fourth lines once, then the first six lines, then the fifth and sixth, again the first six, again the fifth and six, again the first six, then the sixth, seventh and eighth, then the seventh and eighth, and so on until the entire poem was correctly recited. If such a scheme is examined in detail, it is noticeable that the opening sections are repeated much more frequently than the last sections, and that occasional efforts are made to connect firmly the points of transition from one section to another.

The question has arisen whether it would not be more economical to commit such a poem as a whole, that is, to read straight through from beginning to end, and then to repeat this process until the whole is sufficiently impressed on the mind. Obviously such a method would avoid the undue unnecessary amount of repetition commonly given to the first sections, and would supply the needed connecting bonds between every line, some of which in the sectional method are acquired only by special effort. As a matter of fact, actual tests made upon adults in one of the German psychological laboratories have shown conclusively that the "as a whole" method is more advantageous from nearly every point of view. Recently this opinion has been confirmed by tests of a simpler sort made upon school children. The experimenter, Marx Lobsien, who describes his methods and results in the *Zeitschrift für Pädagogische Psychologie, Pathologie und Hygiene*, shows first that the rapidity with which a given selection can be learned "by heart" really depends upon a great number of factors, such as the number of repetitions, the amount of attention given to the task, the general familiarity and interest of the subject-matter, the age of the individual, etc.; and he then takes up for more extended examination the method of dividing the task, as outlined above.

He chose three short German poems very closely similar in construction, length, rhythm, and, as nearly as possible, of equal intrinsic interest. These he used as material for tests on about thirty twelve-year-old boys by the three following methods: 1. The entire poem was read aloud to the pupils, who immediately afterward wrote down what they could. Then the entire poem was again read, and again the pupils wrote what they could, and so the test continued until, after the fifth reading, the majority had written the whole poem. 2. The whole poem was read five times in immediate succession; then the pupils wrote after the last reading only. 3. The first section was read five times, then the second five times, and so on to the end; then the writing followed. The efficiency of these three methods was next compared both in terms of number of lines correctly written and in terms of the number and character of the errors committed.

By either of these standards of comparison, the results show, to quote the author's words, "nothing more and nothing less than that the third method, which is so commonly used in our schools, wastes about one-fourth of the time and energy consumed by it." What is worse, even this fraction really expresses

its inefficiency inadequately, for, with this method, sixty-six per cent. of the pupils had to be assisted somewhat to recall the transitions at the beginnings of new sections. Without this assistance the number of errors accredited to the popular "sectional" method would have been greatly increased. This feature is explained, of course, by the absence of the necessary number of associative connections between the last word of one section and the first word of the next. Thus, under the conditions given above, every word was heard after its predecessor five times, except the first word in each new section, which was heard after its predecessor only once.

Finally, lest it might be objected that the method of learning "as a whole" gives only a temporary and fictitious ease of memorizing, Herr Lobsien requested the pupils again to write out the poems from memory, at three subsequent periods, eighteen hours, forty-eight hours, and thirty-two days after the first tests. In all these trials the learning-by-the-whole method showed its superiority to the learning-by-sections method.

The question naturally arises as to whether these results are equally applicable to very much longer tasks. The experiments so far made have not covered this question explicitly, but the inference seems warrantable that the same rule holds true there. —*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "GERM OF LAZINESS."

BY this somewhat sensational title, the papers are referring to the cause of a parasitic disease described by Dr. Charles W. Stiles at the recent Sanitary Conference of American Republics at Washington. This disease, *uncinariasis*, is largely prevalent in the Southern States, according to Dr. Stiles, where it is commonly mistaken for malaria and is responsible for many of the peculiarities of the so-called "poor whites," including chronic laziness, "dirt-eating," etc. In a report of Dr. Stiles's paper, the Washington correspondent of *The Sun* (New York, December 5) says:

"The presence of this disease in the South in past years, he said, had resulted in the pitiable condition of the poor whites in many of the Southern States. Its presence in succeeding generations had resulted in their inferior physical development and mental powers and is the cause of the proverbial laziness of the 'cracker.' This laziness, Dr. Stiles says, is an abnormal and not a normal condition; and attention paid to this matter by planters and farmers in the Southern States would result in not only improved conditions generally, but a great increase of the percentage of work which they would secure from their employees.

"The crusade against child labor in the South, Dr. Stiles declared, was due indirectly to the general presence of this disease, and he made the remarkable statement that children who came from the country districts to work in the mills became generally greatly improved as a result of the better sanitary conditions in the cities and the better facilities for the cure of the disease.

"As regards the age of children in the mills, Dr. Stiles said that reformers who went through the cotton-factories and other places in the Southern States where such labor was employed, were generally deceived regarding the ages of these minor employees, one of the characteristics of the disease being that it stunted not only the mental development but the physical growth as well, and made men and women of twenty to twenty-three years of age seem only about fourteen to sixteen.

"Dr. Stiles said that the disease had been diagnosed and it was susceptible of cure. The trouble was to identify it and prescribe the proper remedies. To do this it would be necessary to educate the physicians in the sand districts as to the symptoms, causes, and effects of the disease, and to this end the Department of Agriculture would shortly issue a report prepared by him, which would be widely distributed in the Southern States.

"In describing the symptoms of the disease Dr. Stiles asserted

that it created an abnormal appetite for different things in individual cases, and that the 'dirt-eaters' were almost all sufferers from it. The disease itself, he asserted, was due not to the habit of eating dirt, as some physicians have claimed, but that, reversely, the habit itself is due to the disease. The famous 'pickle-eaters' of North Carolina were also sufferers from the disease, and their abnormal and peculiar appetite was the result of a certain stage of the disease.

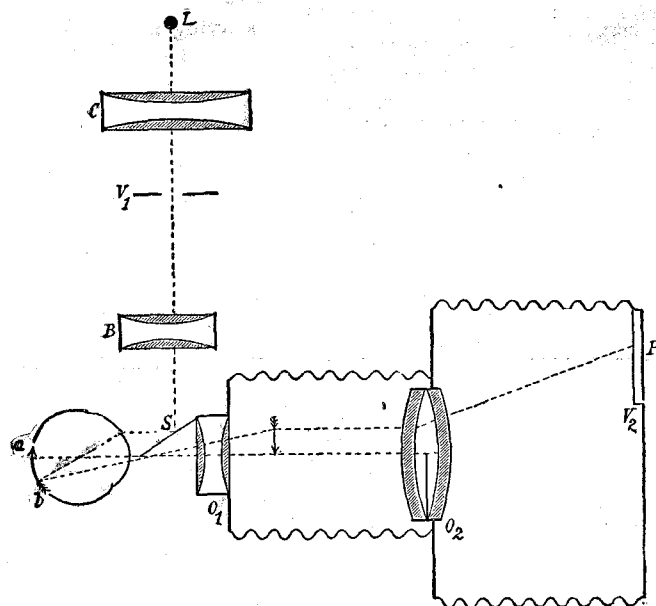
"Dr. Stiles concluded by arguing that information concerning the malady be spread broadcast and predicted that when it was well under control a gradual and noticeable improvement would take place in the condition of the poor whites of the South. The strongest man made to live under conditions approximating those under which the average 'cracker' abides would, Dr. Stiles said, soon contract the disease and in a short time reach the same condition of physical and moral stagnation as the poor whites themselves."

A number of the South American delegates to the conference are said to have expressed their belief that such a disease exists also in certain South American States and is responsible for the backward condition of the people there, and they promised to investigate the subject on their return to their respective countries.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INTERIOR OF THE EYE.

AT the recent photographic exhibition at Gratz some photographs made by Professor Dimmer were shown which greatly interested both photographers and physicians, the former on account of the difficulties overcome in taking them, the latter because of their great value in diagnosis. They were photographs of the interior of the eye, that is to say, of the retina. Says *Umshau* (October 11) of these photographs:

"Tho Professor Dimmer's is not the first attempt to photograph the retina, it may be asserted with confidence that it is

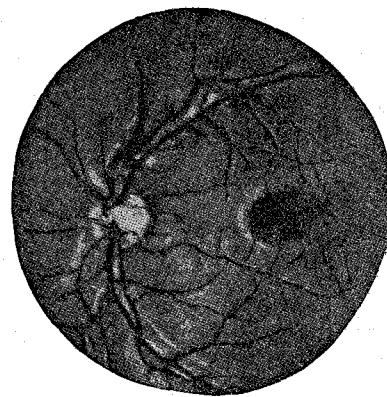


THE APPARATUS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING THE INTERIOR OF THE EYE.

the first reasonably successful one. The difficulty of the undertaking becomes manifest when we remember that it is necessary to illuminate the retina from without; that the light must enter and leave the eye through the narrow aperture of the pupil and twice traverse all the media and reflecting surfaces of the eye; that the retina, owing to its network of blood-vessels, is dark red, the worst photographic color; and that the picture must be taken in a small fraction of a second.

"The peculiarity of Dimmer's method is that he photographed one side of the retina through the corresponding half of the pupil,

at the same time throwing light into the eye through the other half of the pupil. The pupil was dilated by atropin and the eye held steady by directing the other eye upon a bright point.



A HEALTHY RETINA.

right is the 'blind spot' where the optic nerve enters the eye. The bright spot on the left is the 'yellow spot' of the retina, the seat of all *exact* vision. This spot is in the center of the eye, to which the center of the picture does not correspond.

"The other picture shows the inflamed retina of a patient with diseased kidneys, characterized by white spots due to fatty degeneration and irregular dark patches. The first indication of kidney disease is often given by changes in the appearance of the retina, hence these photographs of the retina are of interest to the general practitioner as well as to the oculist. They are also destined to be of value in the education of young oculists, for the intelligent use of the ophthalmoscope, or eye-mirror, is a difficult art, and it will be of great service to the beginner to have at hand accurate photographs of what he ought to see with that instrument."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



A DISEASED RETINA.

INFLUENCE OF AIR ON THE SENSE OF SMELL.

FACTS to show that the sense of smell is more keen in fresh air than in stale or polluted air are related by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, November 1). He notes in the first place that tobacco when smoked in the open fresh air, and particularly on a bright day with a sharp wind, is peculiarly fragrant; the effect is enhanced by ozone, and tobacco smoke in the presence of static electrical apparatus develops a very agreeable aroma. It is well known, again, that persons in a crowded room are oblivious of the foulness of the air until they go outside and come in again. The writer goes on to say:

"There would seem to be a subtle connection between an abundance of air and the sense of smell. A trace of scent is agreeable, an excess is sickly, some scents or flavorings being positively nauseating when in the highly concentrated state. The artificial oil of jargonelle in bulk smells more like garlic than the jargonelle pear, but a mere trace of the oil diffused in the air gives a smell indistinguishable from that of the fruit. The offensive smell of sulfureted hydrogen is more marked when the gas is freely diluted with air than when it is not so diluted. The pure gas seems to possess hardly any perceptible rotten-egg smell at all, but a sweetish odor not unlike that of chloroform vapor. These observations would tend to show that smell is in some way connected with the presence of oxygen and that in the absence of this element odor is no longer perceived.

In an atmosphere free from oxygen it is just possible that odors would not be observed, and it is probable that the smell of a substance is due to a change brought about in that substance by contact with oxygen. . . . A correspondent relates an instance in which people living some distance away from a sewer ventilator complained of the foul nature of the emanations from it, while the engineer in charge declared that he had tested the discharge at the pipe itself and had found no perceptible odor. This seems to be another case in which smell was not in evidence at the sewer outlet because of the grossness of the impurities, but by the time the gases had traveled some distance—that is, after being freely diluted with air—their latent offensiveness became actual. In the same way the scavenger in the sewer experiences no disgust, while the man standing over a street ventilator may be overpowered with the offensive smell. While, however, the first effect of the oxygen of the air upon sewer gases would appear to reveal odor, yet ultimately oxygen triumphs and going a stage further reduces offensive matters to an innocuous and inodorous state."

A MACHINE FOR LOADING BOX-CARS.

DURING the past few years there has been a growing tendency to ship coal in box-cars. This condition, we are told by *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, is brought about partly on account of a demand from dealers who desire to stop the waste caused by stealing from flat-cars, and also that they may receive their coal in better condition. It goes on to say:

"For the same reasons the railroads order a large portion of their coal supply in box-cars, and in addition to this they find it necessary to furnish box- and stock-cars to the coal traffic to keep the cars up to full earning capacity.

"Mine operators have looked with disfavor on box-car use on account of the extra expense of men in loading and the reduction of output through extra time consumed. This condition is being overcome of late by the introduction in many mines of box-car loaders.

"The latest improved loader put on the market is the Christy loader manufactured . . . in Des Moines, Iowa. Some of the machines are now handling 2,000 tons per day with success. These loaders are made in the strongest possible manner to withstand the hard wear about large mines.

"With Christy loaders, it is claimed that box-cars are even more quickly loaded than flats; that coal can be safely and thoroughly picked clean of impurities while the loader is in operation; and that the output of a mine can be maintained to the highest degree, as they handle coal as fast as it can be dumped. The machines are simple in construction, easily operated, and require little repair. It may be added that these loaders will handle any mineral substance usually carried in box-cars."

As will be seen in the illustration, the loader works on somewhat the same principle as the familiar "moving staircase," with its endless chain of slats.

Prehistoric Dwarfs in Europe.—A German anthropologist, M. G. Thilenius, has attempted to show that the pygmies, which are now met only—when one meets them at all—in Central Africa, were in prehistoric times spread over at least a part of Europe. This he does by examination of numerous skeletons found in the Breslau region, in Silesia. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (November 22):

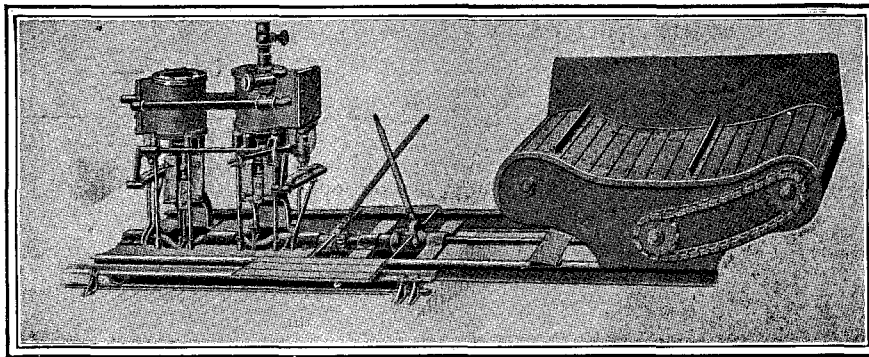
"These are in bad condition, but we can get from them with-

out much trouble an idea of the height of the people to whom they belonged, some thousands of years ago. This was small; an entire group had an average height of only 1.42 meters [4 feet 8 inches]. Other European regions, relatively near to this, also had their pygmies. M. Kollmann, of Basle, has described pygmies in Switzerland, whose stature was sometimes as low as 1.35 meters [4 feet 5 inches]; M. Gutmann found them in lower Alsace, near Colmar, and these sometimes were as short as 1.20 meters [3 feet 11¼ inches]. These dwarf races were in no particular degenerate or diseased. They appear to have persisted to a recent epoch; the Silesian pygmies seem to have been contemporaries of the Romans and the Slavs, and to have existed still about the year 1,000 A.D. Now there is no trace of them; another race has replaced the 'little people' whose skeletons alone have come down to us."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING IN THE HOME.

THOSE who lament the modern concentration of manufacturing in huge buildings and sigh for the good old days when every man could do his work at home, surrounded by his wife and children, will see a gleam of comfort in the news that in parts of Europe weaving at home is now carried on with the aid of electric motors to a considerable extent. Recently Prof. Ernest Dubois, of the University of Ghent, and Armand Julin, division chief of the Belgian labor bureau, were appointed by the Belgian minister of industry and labor to make an investigation into the economic effects of this introduction of the electric

motor on domestic or cottage industries. The industries investigated were watch-making in Switzerland, silk-weaving in Lyons, France, and ribbon-weaving in St. Etienne, France, and the results are given as follows in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago). In the Swiss watch-



THE CHRISTY BOX-CAR LOADER.

making industry the small motor has not found an extensive use among the domestic workers. The expense of installation and of changing tools is usually too heavy. . . . Conditions in the silk-weaving trade in and near Lyons are somewhat different:

"An electric company offers power to domestic weavers for 75 francs (\$14.48) a year for each loom, the service not to exceed 250 hours a month. Added hours may be arranged for on the basis of a pro rata payment. As the hand looms could not be altered to meet the requirements of the new motive force, new equipment throughout was found necessary, and to meet this expense a benevolent society loaned money without interest. By this means this society has assisted in installing 300 looms for silk-weaving in addition to 200 looms for other kinds of weaving. The results of this innovation are more regular employment and an increase in the earnings of the weaver. But it is objected that the use of the electric power tends to make the domestic weaver a competitor of the factory in the cheaper staple goods rather than to increase his efficiency as a producer of those grades of silk which require special artistic and technical skill."

Of the results in the ribbon industry we are told:

"At St. Etienne, owing to the irregular demand for ribbon, the factory has not developed to any great extent, and the ribbon-weaving industry is practically controlled by the domestic producers. The ribbon hand-loom is of such construction that it can be altered for the use of mechanical motive power at slight expense. The power is secured from a stock company, which

supplies electricity to the town and makes a special effort to furnish power in the form needed by the domestic weaver operating two or three looms. The minimum charge for each loom is 7.50 francs (\$1.45) a month; if the motor is rented from the company a rental of one franc (19.3 cents) a month is charged.

"Of the three domestic industries under discussion, the ribbon industry offers the largest possibility of introducing the electric motor. So long as the demand for the product is constantly changing, requiring different shapes and sizes for each season, and especially so long as the demand in general varies so greatly, it is probable that the domestic weaver will control the industry. The employment of the electric motor reduces the physical strain on the workman and allows the use of cheaper grades of labor, such as that of women, children, old men, etc. Without doubt, the motor increases the production of the lathe or loom and increases the net income from each machine, but, even with the aid of the electric motor, the Belgian investigators think that there is little probability of the domestic workshop ever superseding the factory."

FUEL STIMULANTS.

FROM time to time preparations are placed on the market that are said to make fuel burn more economically or give out more heat when the substance is added according to directions. It is said that a large railway company purchased several thousand dollars' worth of one of these mixtures about three years ago, for use in its locomotives. The recent coal strike has revived interest in these alleged discoveries, and *Engineering News* (November 13) devotes an article to their consideration. One preparation, costing 30 cents per six-ounce package, was analyzed and found to consist chiefly of common salt, with some permanganate of potassium and coloring-matter. The properties of this mixture were thus set forth by the makers in the accompanying circular:

"Saves Half of Your Coal Bills. Prevents smoke, consumes coal gas, soot, and cinders; keeps boiler-tubes, grates, cooking-utensils, stove-pipes, and chimneys clean; makes poor coal do the service of good coal, and is equally effective with hard or soft coal. The best and cheapest coal-consumer in the world.

"— furnishes to the coal certain elements which are required to make a perfect combustion, and in doing so prevents cinders and consumes all the vitality there is in the coal.

"Coal treated with — will burn more freely and at the same time last much longer, because more combustible matter is burned."

As the ingredients used are worth \$1.31 per hundredweight, while the price asked is 80 cents a pound, the profit is evidently \$78.69 out of every \$80. As to the "stimulating" or "fertilizing" qualities of the mixture, we are assured by *Engineering News* that they exist only in the imagination of the promoters. Another "fuel-saver" is said by its manufacturers to act by supplying quantities of free oxygen to the fire, thus making the combustion more perfect. The author of the article already quoted shows that the best supply of oxygen is to be found in the air, and that even if the compound in question "could be obtained for nothing, and it were really solid oxygen, 2,667 pounds of the stuff would have to be shoveled into the furnace with every ton of coal in order to produce the same effect as a proper supply of air." If the views of this writer are correct, those who try to "stimulate" their fires with other materials than fuel and air are wasting time and money.

Effect of Oxygen on the Heart.—The discovery made recently by Prof. Jacques Loeb, of Chicago University, that the action of the heart is stimulated by common salt, has now been supplemented and extended by Prof. David J. Lingle, of the same institution, who has found, according to despatches published in the daily papers, that oxygen gas is even a more

important factor in sustaining heart action. Says *The Sun* (New York, December 8):

"Professor Lingle for several years has been one of Professor Loeb's chief assistants in his experiments into the question of what it is that causes the heart to beat and what sustains its action when once started. . . . While experimenting with a strip of turtle's heart which he was moving from one vessel containing sodium chlorid, he noticed that the beating of the strip was greatly increased when it came in contact with the air. Noting this, the professor took a piece of strip cut from the ventricle of a turtle that had ceased to beat as a result of violence inflicted in preparing it for experiment, placed it in a solution of salt and then put the beating strip of heart in a jar of oxygen gas. Here the beating was sustained for seventy-two hours. No one had been successful in maintaining the beat of a single strip of heart for so long a time as this."

Germes in Interstellar Space.—That living germs may be floating about in interstellar space is suggested by T. D. A. Cockerell in a letter written from Las Vegas, N. M., to *Nature* (London, December 4). He says:

"It occurs to me that there is no reason why small living bodies (*e.g.*, spores of bacteria) should not be floating about by themselves in space. We know from recent experiments that the cold of space would not in the least destroy their germinating power, but, on the contrary, would (I presume) preserve them in a dormant state indefinitely. Now, why should not such bodies gradually settle down upon the earth, without any destructive friction? . . . We still have to account for the living bodies in space. Is there any way in which minute particles (as bacterial spores) could leave the earth (or any other planet)? They could be carried far up in atmospheric currents, and my friend Mr. Weinziel has found bacteria in the mountain air of the arid parts of this country. Is it possible that electric currents (such as produce the aurora) could in some cases carry them far enough to permit them to escape into space? I do not know enough about electricity to judge of this possibility."

Sir Oliver Lodge, commenting on this suggestion in the same number of the paper, says:

"I suppose it not impossible that the dust of space might contain life germs of some kind. I do not think the suggested bombardment by electric corpuscles sufficient cause, tho electric repulsion might sometimes act, and it has been suspected that the earth may have a faint cometary tail; but no such action is needed to account for the existence of cosmic dust of any kind. Whether the advent of new diseases could be thus accounted for is a possible matter for debate; and incidentally it has struck me to ask whether there can possibly be any physiological discrimination between the, so to speak, windward and leeward sides of the earth on its journey through the ether, giving the morning hours a different 'feel' from the afternoon hours. The idea, I admit, is extremely improbable."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WE toast bread, says *The Family Doctor*, "not merely to brown it, but to take out all the moisture possible, that it may be more easily moistened with the saliva and thus easily digested; then we brown it to give it a better flavor. If the slice be thick and carelessly exposed to a blazing fire, the outside is blackened and made into charcoal before the heat can reach the inside. The moisture is only heated, not evaporated, and makes the inside doughy or clammy, and butter, when spread upon the bread, can not penetrate, but floats on the surface in the form of oil, and the result is one of the most indigestible compounds. The correct way is to have the bread stale and cut into thin uniform slices and dry it thoroughly before browning it. Such toast moistened with water or milk may be easily and thoroughly acted upon by digestive fluids."

"A GERMAN investigator," says *The Scientific American*, "has recently discovered an exceedingly valuable and important property of aluminum, which consists in its application as a whetting agent, the effect produced on cutlery set with it being most astonishing. Tho a metal, aluminum possesses the structure of a fine stone, has a strong dissolving power, and develops, upon use for honing, an exceedingly fine metal-setting substance of greasy feel, while showing great adhesion to steel. The knives, etc., treated with it quickly obtain such a fine razor-like edge that even the best whetstone can not produce a like result. Thus, knives which had been carefully set on a whetstone, when magnified a thousand times, still exhibited irregularities and roughness in the edge, while the edge of knives sharpened on aluminum, upon exactly the same magnification, appeared as a straight, smooth line."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL ON THE SCRIPTURES.

THE Pope's latest encyclical, formally instituting the new Biblical commission, is regarded as more than usually significant in view of the fact that it is a recognition of the influence of the "higher criticism." In this document the members of the commission, who have already met in Rome and selected Father David Fleming as chairman, are definitely instructed as to their duties. From the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) we quote the following summary of the guiding principles laid down:

"The Holy Father lays down under three heads the leading ideas which are to serve as a guide to the members of the commission in their work. In the first place they must take advantage of the fruits of modern research. Any new help to Biblical exegesis they must take up without hesitation and by writing make it matter of common knowledge. Philology and the kindred branches of knowledge must be sedulously cultivated. Almost all the attacks on sacred Scripture have arisen from these studies, and we must seek our weapons there if the struggle with error is not to be carried on at a disadvantage. We must not let non-Catholics outstrip us in the knowledge of the ancient Oriental languages and in familiarity with the early manuscripts. In the second place, the authority of the sacred Scripture must be maintained in its entirety. They must guard against the spread amongst Catholics of the reprehensible practice of allowing too much weight to the opinions of non-Catholics, as tho the proper understanding of the Bible depended on a display of extraneous erudition. God has not delivered it over to the private judgment of the learned, but has entrusted its interpretation to the church. . . . It is not the laws of hermeneutics, but the divinely appointed guide and teacher, the church, that can throw light on the obscurity of the divine books; the legitimate sense of Scripture is not to be found outside the church, nor can it be given by those who reject her teaching and authority. The members of the commission, therefore, must do their best to induce those who are taken with an excessive admiration for non-Catholic writers to give a more devoted adherence to the church. If the Catholic interpreter seeks help in his critical studies from outside authors, he must use caution and discrimination. The critical faculty is of the greatest help in penetrating the sense of the sacred writers, and may be sharpened by the opportune use of heterodox authors, but Catholics must beware of being infected by the intemperance of judgment into which the higher criticism frequently degenerates. In the third place the commission must give special attention to the positive explanation of sacred Scripture, as it is of the greatest benefit to the faithful. With regard to those texts where the sense has been authentically declared either by the sacred writers or by the church, it is hardly necessary to say that this interpretation is the only one that can be in accord with the canons of sound hermeneutics. The many passages which the church has not definitely explained are left to the judgment of individual scholars to interpret as they please, as long as they are faithful to the standard of the analogy of faith and Christian doctrine. The keenness of the discussion, however, should not lead to breaches of mutual charity. It will be the duty of the commission to regulate the chief questions in dispute among Catholic scholars, and decide them as far as their judgment and authority can reach. One advantage to be gained from this will be that questions will be matured for the declaration of the Apostolic See as to what must be inviolably maintained by Catholics, what reserved for further investigation, or left to the judgment of each individual."

"This looks like prescribing in advance what the commission shall discover as the result of its investigations," observes the *Chicago Advance* (Congregationalist); "but even so, the appointment of the commission is noteworthy; for popes have in the past yielded to the Protestant spirit of investigation and private judgment by processes not severely logical, and the Holy Father in this instance is but following in the course of his

predecessors in adapting himself to progress somewhat at the expense of logic." The *Chicago Interior* (Presb.) comments, in similar vein:

"Pope Leo's encyclical appointing a commission 'to devote their entire energy to insure that the divine words may receive the explanation demanded of them by the times,' does the utmost possible to make the labors of the commission utterly sterile by adding this qualifying instruction: 'That must be held to be the true sense of Holy Scripture which has been and is being held by the Holy Mother Church.' There is not a minister anywhere in Protestantism who would not agree that that sentence contains the gist of the reason why the Catholic Church is so nearly a failure as a witness to living, saving Christian truth. And yet we have known even Presbyterian ministers who, whenever theological professors were appointed to do for our church what this commission is to do for Catholicism, have insisted that they must put on just such clamp-locks as the Pope has commanded these scholars of his to wear. It is sometimes necessary to discountenance some professor who has used his liberty to bad advantage for himself and the church; but the danger of such a result in isolated cases will never persuade *The Interior* to consent to weigh our theologians with papistic ball and chain before turning them loose to seek the truth."

The *Springfield Republican* says:

"It is a commonplace that the Reformation substituted an infallible book for an infallible church. But the ancient church has always held that an infallible book can only be interpreted by an infallible church. And nothing could be more reasonable. If God has given an absolutely perfect revelation, He must have provided an absolutely perfect interpreter. This He has done in the church, with the divinely ordained viceregent of God in the seat of St. Peter as its head. Between this and the untrammelled freedom of the scholars, and the thinkers, and every man and woman, there is no place for pause.

"The results of the Pope's special commission, which is to apply scholarship so far as they dare, and to preserve all the dogmas and proof tests uninjured, will not be awaited with any great anxiety, tho a certain curiosity will attach to the findings. It is as much as saying: Find out what you can, but keep it close."

A REVOLT IN ENGLISH JUDAISM.

THE Jewish world in London is at present greatly agitated as the result of the formation of a "Jewish Religious Union," which represents one of the most remarkable and significant developments in the history of modern Judaism. The objects of this "Union" have been compared to those of the Reformation movement, and (as has been said by a prominent Jewish writer) Mr. Claude G. Montefiore is the Martin Luther, and the Rev. S. Singer the Melancthon, of the new crusade. It seems that for several years past the English Jewish leaders have been discussing ways and means of strengthening their faith. The feeling has been widely expressed that the conservative religious methods of Judaism—in particular, the holding of services on Saturday morning and the retention of the Hebrew language in the ritual—are in conflict with the modern spirit, and therefore hostile to the true interests of Judaism. Mr. Claude G. Montefiore, a well-known Jewish layman, has taken the lead in organizing a movement of which the avowed purpose is to abolish these "anomalies." The Jewish Religious Union, of which he is the president, has done much more than theorize on this subject. On a recent Saturday afternoon it held in the Great Central Hotel, London, the first of a series of religious services intended to illustrate practically the principles of the reform movement. We quote the following account of this gathering from the *London Jewish Chronicle*:

"When the Rev. S. Singer, who conducted the service, ascended the pulpit to give out a few preliminary instructions, a mixed congregation of some three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen must have faced him. A stranger entering the

stately apartment where the service was held might have been excused if he failed to recognize that he was in the midst of a Jewish congregation, for the characteristic of the gathering was its divorce from almost all that we have become accustomed to associate with the synagogue. The synagogal trappings were, of course, absent. The Hebrew tongue had receded into a place of minor importance. . . . It was hard to believe that, as Mr. Montefiore claimed, it was still a *Jewish* service. The solemnity of the gathering was unmistakable, and its prim dignity not a moment in doubt. The free-and-easy manners of the 'Shool' which have come down from the time when the synagogue was something more to the Jew than a praying-house, and which lead so easily to disorder, had given way to a stiff decorum which borders so nearly on frigidity. The 'Religious Union's' method of approaching the Deity is different to that of the orthodox Jew. It is not the loud-voiced, emotional, half-disciplined style, which roars out its petition to Providence, but the whispered, dignified prayer of a restrained cathedral congregation with its regular and machine-like movements. Sometimes, as the notes of the harmonium swept through the hall, one might have fancied oneself in a church. Anon came the impassioned periods of Mr. Montefiore, and the hearer felt himself wafted into a lecture-hall, an impression which the demeanor of the people, who were strange to the form of service and sometimes seemed like on-lookers rather than part-worshippers, greatly strengthened. Mr. Montefiore claims that there can be more than one sort of Jewish service. If so, why not the service of the Great Central Hotel as well as that of the New West End Synagog? It is only a difference of type; not a difference in essence. Different minds, different kinds of prayers. Why is one set of prayers less Jewish than the other? And is it wise to insist on an unwholesome uniformity; to stereotype the prayer-book, so to speak, and to say 'perish spiritually all those who prefer a different method of expressing their Judaism; let them drift anywhere—to agnosticism, to Christianity, to paganism, rather than allow a change in their service?' This was the attitude taken up by Mr. Montefiore in his sermon."

The religious services thus inaugurated have now become a regular weekly feature, and are well attended. The chief rabbi of London, however, refuses to give his sanction to them, and the work of the Union is bitterly attacked by many of the orthodox Jews. One correspondent of *The Jewish Chronicle* speaks of "the mischief which this unholy alliance of orthodoxy, heterodoxy, and ethical culture—falsely called a *Jewish* Religious Union—is capable of committing." Another exclaims: "Would that some one would arise whose voice could be heard throughout English Jewry to rouse the sleepers to a sense of the imminent danger which besets us at the hands of the Jewish Religious Union, a danger all the more insidious in that it professes to have for its object the furtherance of religion." "The establishment of the Jewish Religious Union," adds a third, "will prove to be a nail in the coffin of Judaism." With such extreme views *The Jewish Chronicle* is not in agreement. It says editorially:

"The men and women who have initiated the new departure are decidedly in earnest and certainly disinterested. They imagine themselves (rightly or wrongly) to be occupied in a good work, when it would manifestly be easier for them to sit still and do nothing. It is natural that some of the convinced orthodox are indignant at the departure from tradition, especially as it is favored not merely by private individuals, but by officers of synagogues which have definite rules of worship different from and even inconsistent with those adopted by the new Union. These hostile feelings have already been expressed. No one has been made a martyr, and, perhaps, the opponents of the new Union remember that the blood of the martyrs is the

seed of the church; but heartburnings and dissatisfaction have been caused in more than one congregation by the participation in the new developments of those once generally trusted in the old. As in other cases of difference of opinion, this is one in which mutual toleration is necessary. We must agree to differ, and agree also that there may be merit, hard as it is to discern, in the principles of our opponents. Remembering who have initiated the Religious Union, who are associated with it, who preach its sermons and conduct its service of prayer and praise, which is in some respects so amazing, we must all feel that it is a conscientious and genuine attempt to renew the inspiring force of the Jewish religion, by novel methods, which to the originators, seem likely to be efficacious, altho to us they appear in the last degree incongruous, to use no stronger word. It was certainly not too soon to recall a large section of our young people to the need for religious communion, for sparing some time from material and frivolous interests to serious thought about the higher needs of the soul and the moral life."

Something of a sensation has been caused by the suggestion of a correspondent (signing herself "Mary Magdalena Moses") to the effect that lessons from the New Testament be used to supplement the Union worship. She writes:

"That a feeling of deep veneration for Jesus, his life and teaching, is indeed assuming an important place in Jewish opinion, it were futile to deny. This is no random statement. I could quote the published writings of many a distinguished Jewish cleric and layman in which the Jewish soul's awakening to the divine beauty of the teaching of Jesus is unmistakably apparent. But for the moment I shall content myself by a chance quotation from 'The Bible for Home Reading,' the work of the president of the Jewish Religious Union. Speaking of the Old Testament, he says:

Are we to suppose that there could or can be no religious development, no fresh contribution to religious and ethical teaching, beyond what is contained in these Hebrew scriptures? . . . Such an idea would be very erroneous.

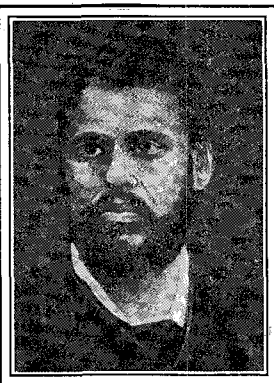
"Then continuing, and alluding to the good and true elements of the New Testament, he mentions:

Important and suggestive modifications of the doctrine of retribution and of the relation of suffering to sin, a fresh and noble restatement of the old prophetic doctrine, 'I desire love and not sacrifice,' a passionate enthusiasm for the moral and religious regeneration of the outcast and the sinner, fine teaching about the nature and power of love, and the duty of forgiveness, fresh contributions to the conception of self-sacrifice, suffering and religious inwardness, suggestive teaching on the subject of the divine in man, a striking presentment of the true and intimate relations of the human child to the divine Father.

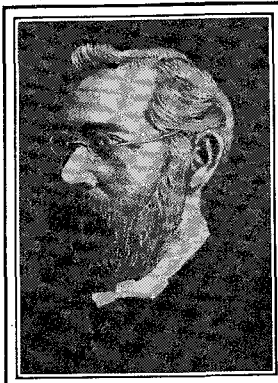
"Is it too much to plead that this storehouse of spiritual food now lying neglected and ignored by us be drawn upon to assist the meager fare the Jewish Religious Union provides? Surely it is a little thing I plead for; but so pregnant of religious potentialities that I make so bold, here and now, to invite a conference of soulful men and women

to discuss with the ecclesiastical chief of the Union, the Rev. S. Singer, the advisability of the introduction of spiritual 'lessons' from the New Testament to supplement the worship at present conducted at the services. It would be unnecessary for the president of the Union again to prove his sympathy with the great and noble teachings of the New Testament; the quotations I have given above amply demonstrate his attitude on the subject; but a restatement of his views at the suggested conference (at which I propose the Rev. A. A. Green should preside) would be very helpful and encouraging to those of us whose souls are sick unto death for a deeper saintliness."

To this the editor of *The Jewish Chronicle* subjoins the comment: "We print our correspondent's letter as it comes from a writer whom we know to be Jewish, but we conceive that it is written sarcastically, and we can not consent to its being used as a peg on which to hang serious conversionist appeals."



MR. CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE,



REV. S. SINGER,

The Leaders of the Jewish "Reform Movement" in London.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

A CALL for a convention to be held in Chicago, in February or March of next year, for the purpose of effecting "a national organization for the improvement of religious and moral education through the Sunday-school and other agencies," has been issued by "the Council of Seventy," a body of Bible teachers in educational institutions throughout the country. This Council of Seventy, which directs the American Institute of Sacred Literature in Chicago, has already enlisted the sympathy and cooperation of several hundred presidents of colleges and seminaries, clergymen, professors, and religious workers of every denomination. Among those who sign its call are President Woodrow Wilson, President Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, and Mr. John Willis Baer. President William R. Harper, of Chicago University, was one of the founders of the Council, and Prof. Frank K. Sanders, dean of Yale Divinity School, is its acting president.

"There can be no doubt," observes the *Chicago Biblical World* (November),

in a leading article doubtless inspired by its editor, President Harper, "that this movement is one of the most important of modern times looking to the increase and improvement of religious and moral instruction in America. It is a normal, timely, and vital step in the development of our Christian civilization." We quote further:

"It has become increasingly clear that the instruction of the young in religion and morality, which is given in the Sunday-school, the home, and by other means, is inadequate to the present need, and is not wholly in accord with the best present knowledge. The gradual retirement of the Bible from the common schools has decreased the amount of religious and moral instruction which the children receive. The Sunday-school, while in general it has progressed in its ideal, its methods, and its efficiency, is in essential respects failing to do its full duty; many schools and individual leaders are continuing imperfect methods of instruction, are remaining indifferent to the new educational principles and ideals, are treating religion as an isolated and optional element in individual development, and are closing their eyes to increasing knowledge.

"For the past twenty-five years there has been a growing recognition of the unsatisfactoriness of the existing conditions, and much thought and effort have been expended by individuals and organizations upon the improvement of religious and moral education. The time has come for a united effort to clarify, develop, and promulgate the great ideas so worked out, and to combine the labors of those who are seeking to promote a higher idea of substance and method in religious and moral instruction.

The work to be undertaken by the proposed organization is indicated as follows:

"1. It may endeavor to define the true relation of religious

and moral instruction to other branches of instruction, indicating the part which religion should perform in the development of the individual and of society.

"2. It may seek to show how to correlate religious and moral instruction with the instruction in history, science, and literature obtained in the public schools.

"3. It may present and apply the established results of modern psychology, modern pedagogy, and modern Bible study, as related to religious and moral teaching.

"4. It may indicate the proper place of the Bible in religious and moral instruction, and set forth the general and specific methods of using the Bible for this purpose.

"5. It may show the necessity and method of a gradation of pupils (as in the public schools) according to age, capacity, and attainment; and the necessity and method of grade instruction, where both material and manner of instruction will be adapted

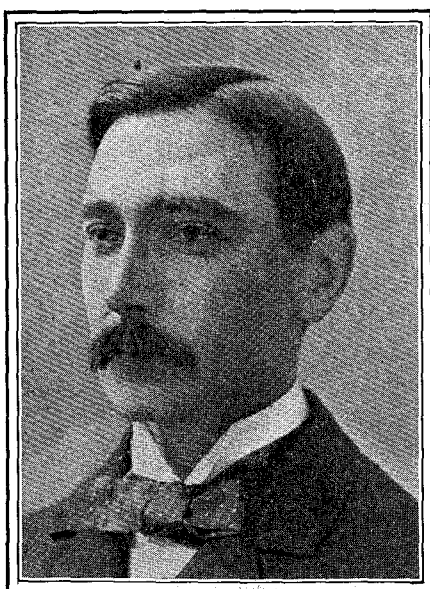
to the stage of physical, mental, moral, and spiritual development which the pupil has reached.

"6. It may indicate how this new, higher ideal can be worked out in the churches, the Sunday-school, the day-school, and the home; also in Young People's societies, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, clubs for Bible study, societies for general culture, and the like.

"7. It may seek to create for the Bible school a graded curriculum which will embody the larger substance and the



PRESIDENT W. R. HARPER,
of the University of Chicago.



PROF. FRANK K. SANDERS,
of Yale Divinity School.

The Promoters of a New Religious and Educational Crusade.

better methods of a religious and moral education that is in accordance with the present status of Biblical, theological, ethical, psychological, pedagogical, and scientific knowledge.

"8. It may recommend for the study of the Bible, and of religion and morality in ancient and modern times, the best available courses of lessons and the best books, according to their relative merit as judged by the new ideal; and it may promote the preparation of better courses of lessons and better books in this field.

"9. It may seek by all means to accomplish the adequate training of teachers to give religious and moral instruction, by showing what amount and kind of knowledge are required, and how this may be attained; what use is to be made of such knowledge in teaching children at the several stages of their growth; what spiritual and moral qualifications are necessary for training boys and girls into men and women; and what are the best methods in the many branches of this most important of all educational work.

"10. It may seek to unite in a common work all those individuals and agencies which are laboring for this higher ideal of religious and moral education. By such union the wisdom, strength, and influence of each one will be increased, and results will be achieved which the same individuals and agencies, working separately, could accomplish but slowly, if at all. Such single-handed work, going on for many years now, has prepared the way for an advance step, namely, the unification of all forces which are promoting the movement."

The plans outlined apparently meet with hearty approval in the religious press. The Boston *Universalist Leader* says:

"The movement is one of great promise and is directed to a province of educational effort where there is a great need of vital enforcement of higher ideals to supplement the Christian work already in operation. Whatever the outcome of the pro-

posed movement may be, all will readily recognize that it is a step in an important direction. It is truly described as one of the most important religious movements of recent years. We trust that it will be found fruitful in good results after it becomes operative and criticism and discussion have done their preliminary work."

MARK TWAIN ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"IS it insanity to believe that Christian Science is destined to make the most formidable show that any new religion has made in the world since the birth and spread of Mohammedanism, and that within a century from now it may stand second to Rome only, in numbers and power in Christendom?" Mark Twain, who asks this rather startling question in *The North American Review* (December), is evidently disposed to answer it in the negative, tho he hastens to assure the reader that he is a "thoughtful and unbiased Presbyterian" and hardly ready as yet to become a disciple of Mrs. Eddy. He writes:

"How long do you think it will be before it is claimed that Mrs. Eddy is a Redeemer, a Christ, and Christ's equal? Already her army of disciples speak of her reverently as 'Our Mother.' How long will it be before they place her on the steps of the Throne beside the Virgin—and, later, a step higher? First, Mary the Virgin and Mary the Matron; later, with a change of precedence, Mary the Matron and Mary the Virgin. Let the artist get ready with his canvas and his brushes; the new Renaissance is on its way, and there will be money in altar-canvases—a thousand times as much as the popes and their church ever spent on the Old Masters; for their riches were poverty as compared with what is going to pour into the treasure-chest of the Christian-Scientist papacy by-and-by, let us not doubt it. . . . A favorite subject of the new Old Master will be the first verse of the twelfth chapter of Revelation—a verse which Mrs. Eddy says (in her Annex to the Scriptures) has 'one distinctive feature which has special reference to the present age'—and to *her*, as is rather pointedly indicated:

And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, etc.

"The woman clothed with the sun will be a portrait of Mrs. Eddy."

The Christian Science "boom" is "not yet five years old; yet already it has 500 churches and 1,000,000 members in America." We quote further:

"It has its start, you see, and it is a phenomenally good one. Moreover, it is latterly spreading with a constantly accelerating swiftness. It has a better chance to grow and prosper and achieve permanency than any other existing 'ism'; for it has *more to offer* than any other. The past teaches us that in order to succeed, a movement like this must not be a mere philosophy, it must be a religion; also, that it must not claim entire originality, but content itself with passing for an improvement on an *existing* religion, and show its hand later, when strong and prosperous—like Mohammedanism.

"Next, there must be money—and plenty of it.

"Next, the power and authority and capital must be concentrated in the grip of a small and irresponsible clique, with nobody outside privileged to ask questions or find fault.

"Next, as before remarked, it must bait its hook with some new and attractive advantages over the baits offered by the other religions.

"A new movement equipped with some of these endowments—like spiritualism, for instance—may count upon a considerable success; a new movement equipped with the bulk of them—like Mohammedanism, for instance—may count upon a widely extended conquest. Mormonism had all the requisites but one—it had nothing new and nothing valuable to bait with; and, besides, it appealed to the stupid and the ignorant only. Spiritualism lacked the important detail of concentration of money and authority in the hands of an irresponsible clique.

"The above equipment is excellent, admirable, powerful, but not perfect. There is yet another detail which is worth the whole of it put together—and more; a detail which has never

been joined (in the *beginning* of a religious movement) to a supremely good working equipment since the world began, until now: *a new personage to worship*. Christianity had the Savior, but at first and for generations it lacked money and concentrated power. In Mrs. Eddy, Christian Science possesses the new personage for worship, and in addition—here in the very beginning—a working equipment that has not a flaw in it. In the beginning, Mohammedanism had no money; and it has never had anything to offer its client but heaven—nothing here below that was valuable. In addition to heaven hereafter, Christian Science has *present health and a cheerful spirit* to offer—for cash; and in comparison with this bribe all other this-world bribes are poor and cheap. You recognize that this estimate is admissible, do you not?"

The field of Christian Science, continues Mark Twain, is "horizonless; its appeal is as universal as the appeal of Christianity itself." It appeals to "the rich, the poor, the high, the low, the cultured, the ignorant, the gifted, the stupid, the modest, the vain, the wise, the silly, the soldier, the civilian, the hero, the coward, the idler, the worker, the godly, the godless, the freeman, the slave, the adult, the child; they who are ailing in body or mind, they who have friends that are ailing in body or mind." We quote, in conclusion:

"Remember its principal great offer: to *rid the race of pain and disease*. Can it do so? In large measure, yes. How much of the pain and disease in the world is created by the imaginations of the sufferers and then kept alive by those same imaginations? Four-fifths? Not anything short of that, I should think. Can Christian Science banish that four-fifths? I think so. Can any other (organized) force do it? None that I know of. Would this be a new world when that was accomplished? And a pleasanter one—for us well people, as well as for those fussy and fretting sick ones. Would it seem as if there was not as much gloomy weather as there used to be? I think so. . . .

"Does the Science kill a patient here and there and now and then? We must concede it. Does it compensate for this? I am persuaded that it can make a plausible showing in that direction. For instance: when it lays its hand upon a soldier who has suffered thirty years of helpless torture and makes him whole in body and mind, what is the actual sum of that achievement? This, I think: that it has restored to life a subject who had essentially died ten deaths a year for thirty years, and each of them a long and painful one. But for its interference that man would have essentially died thirty times more, in the three years which have since elapsed. There are thousands of young people in the land who are now ready to enter upon a lifelong death similar to that man's. Every time the Science captures one of these and secures to him lifelong immunity from imagination-manufactured disease, it may plausibly claim that in his person it has saved 300 lives. Meantime, it will kill a man every now and then, but no matter; it will still be ahead on the credit side."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Men and Women is the name of a new Roman Catholic family magazine, published in Cincinnati. In appearance and contents it somewhat resembles the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

PRESIDENT CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, is at present in Ceylon delivering the Barrows-Haskell lectures. The addresses are subsequently to be repeated in various parts of India.

COMMANDANT BOOTH-TUCKER reports (in *Social Service*, New York) that the Salvation Army has made remarkable progress in the United States during the last six years. The number of officers, cadets, and employees has grown from 2,034 to 3,048, and the money expended in charities from \$200,000 to \$480,000. Four years ago a Christmas dinner was provided for about 100,000; this year provision was made for no less than 250,000 persons.

GOVERNOR MICKEY, of Nebraska, has made an announcement which has caused consternation among the business men and society women of Lincoln, for it means that there will be no inaugural ball at the State capital this year. Arrangements for the ball had been made, and a committee of the Lincoln Commercial Club called on Mr. Mickey to tender an invitation. He declined it flatly. "I am a Methodist, gentlemen," he said, with a deprecatory gesture, "and Methodists are opposed to dancing. I am a trustee of the Wesleyan University, and it would be as much as my good name is worth to even give my consent to such a function, much less attend it."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

BRITISH DISTRUST OF GERMANY'S VENEZUELAN POLICY.

THE progress of events in Venezuela has brought out in a very striking way the distrust of Germany which is the "note" of British public opinion. The people in Great Britain seem to have been taken completely by surprise in this whole affair. The well-known mutual hostility of the two Powers renders their united action something of an anomaly even tho their grievances against Venezuela be great and urgent. The British explanation of the anomaly is that Emperor William has "hypnotized" the Balfour ministry. The Emperor's recent visit to England is now said to be explained. He came to "bamboozle" Great Britain into the Venezuelan complication. As *The National Review* (London) puts it editorially:

"His [German] Majesty's visits to this country have almost invariably worn a political complexion, and have not infrequently had unpleasant political consequences. The visit of 1895 was followed by the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger—the draft of which was submitted to a German cabinet council—and also, according to Count v. Bülow's subsequent statement in the Reichstag, by a German effort to organize a European concert against England, which only served to reveal the 'isolation' of Germany. In other words, France and Russia refused to cooperate. The Kaiser's visit in the autumn of 1899 had no less disastrous results, seeing that it was immediately followed by (1) the declaration of an Anglo-German alliance in England and its ignominious repudiation in Berlin; (2) the concession of the Bagdad Railway, which means the ultimate appearance of Germany on the Persian Gulf; (3) the opening of the flood-gates of Anglophobia in Germany with the object of floating a great German fleet. Whenever the Kaiser visits this country Englishmen are placed in a disagreeable dilemma. They have to choose between seeming discourtesy to a royal guest, for whose splendid abilities and strenuous devotion to his own country they have a sincere and unaffected admiration, or to remain silent while British interests are imperiled. It is a painful problem, but we do not think that any patriotic Englishman should hesitate as to his duty. There is no doubt as to what a patriotic Prussian would do in analogous circumstances. It is perfectly true that the Kaiser was this time unattended by any minister; but that he had come over to 'bring down' our statesmen rather than to shoot the King's pheasants was clear from the fact that he held something like a cabinet council at Sandringham. Moreover, it had been announced with a great flourish of trumpets by the inspired press of Berlin that the Emperor intended to restore Anglo-German relations to their 'old unprejudiced Bismarckian basis.' His Majesty charms, fascinates, and even hypnotizes those with whom he comes in contact, and he seems to have a special gift for mesmerizing British statesmen and diplomatists."

The result of the German Emperor's machinations, according to this view of the case, is to be found in Venezuela. Germany, we are told, has a vital interest in sowing dissensions between Great Britain and the United States. If Venezuela can be made a means to this end, so much the better for Germany. Thus argues *The Spectator* (London), which persists in viewing the Emperor William as the sinister figure in this business. But the London *Times* does not view the matter in this light at all. It is simply a case of bringing President Castro to terms:

"Even the elation of his recent victory over his domestic

rival, General Matos, can hardly blind President Castro as to his powerlessness to resist either of the states he has so long defied. They have been extremely long-suffering under the procrastination and the pettifoggery which the rulers of communities of the Venezuelan standard of civilization mistake for diplomacy. Their claims date back for several years, and, as a considerable part of them is for losses suffered by their subjects during civil contests, the totals have presumably increased a good deal during the late conflict between President Castro and his enemies. There is no reason to suppose that Venezuela is unable to meet her obligations if she chooses to do so, and the two governments have rightly decided that they will no longer be put off by the excuses and promises which President Castro tenders them. They mean to vindicate their rights; and in order to obviate the inconveniences which might arise from separate action, they are now concerting measures for a common method of procedure."

The Monroe Doctrine is not involved, so the "Thunderer," as London's great daily is called, thinks:

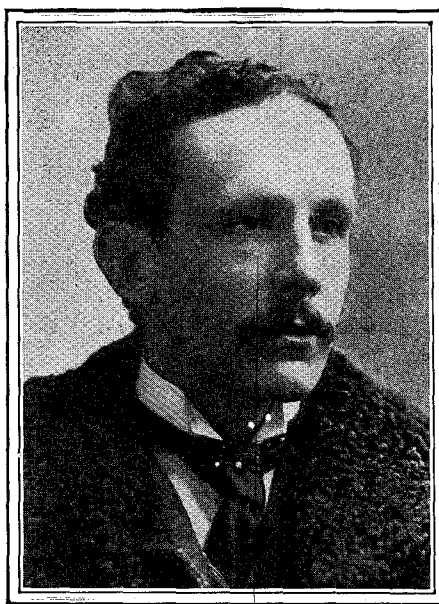
"The United States, no doubt, value the 'cordial and sympathetic friendship' he cherishes toward them, but they do not mean to allow the President of Venezuela to interpret the Monroe Doctrine for them. That duty, they hold, devolves upon the President of the United States, and Mr. Roosevelt, they remember, performed it in his first Presidential message. 'We do not,' he then said, 'guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American Power.' There is not the smallest sign that the Government of Washington wish to depart from that construction now. As we recognize its reasonableness from the American standpoint, and as neither England nor Germany has the least idea of acquiring any portion of Venezuelan territory, it is plain that President Castro's invocation of the Monroe Doctrine is vain."

But this does not seem to be a typical British view of the case. Every day shows a growing dread in London of any further cooperation with Germany. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"The telegrams from America make it perfectly clear that the Venezuelan question is not likely to be such plain sailing as *The Times* seems to imagine. That paper somewhat prematurely concluded from an article in an American paper that the United States would willingly stand by and watch Germany and England unite in the castigation of Venezuela. That did not seem a very likely position to any one who remembered the pitch of feeling to which the United States was aroused a few years ago over the question of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. The castigation of a South American republic might very quickly lead to a rather serious infringement of the Monroe Doctrine. *The Times*, of course, is quite confident that the President of the United States will understand that we seek no territory. We seem to remember a similar assertion in regard to the Transvaal."

This authority, however, takes a view of our duty in the premises which has been repudiated at Washington. It says:

"The practical question is—How are we going to castigate Venezuela without landing troops or seizing custom-houses within Venezuelan territory? And if we once do that, where is the Monroe Doctrine? Troops once landed in Venezuela may not embark again so easily, and customs once seized are not quickly given up. Such a game is equally dangerous both to America and Europe. We do not deny that the situation is provoking. When Venezuelan gunboats take to seizing British merchant-vessels in the Orinoco, it is but natural that Britons should want to do something. But the best line for Germany



LORD CRANBORNE,
Great Britain's Parliamentary Spokesman on
the Venezuela Question.

and England to take up is to make the United States responsible for the troubles within her sphere of influence. If she is to have the privileges of the Monroe Doctrine, she should also have the duties. One of those duties plainly is that she should prevent South America becoming a danger to the civilized world."

It is a significant fact that the German official and semi-official press refrains from any criticism of this kind. The Monroe Doctrine is unanimously declared by Berlin organs to have nothing to do with the crisis. But England is accused of being a "bad ally." She is trying to set the United States against Germany. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) persists in this view from day to day. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* asserts that the United States can make no reasonable objection to the proceedings against Venezuela, which have been maintained strictly within the limits set by the Government at Washington. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls attention to the fact that all Europe is being drawn into the Venezuelan vortex. Even Norway has her complaint:

"The circumstances involving Norway with Venezuela are these. Some months ago the Norwegian steamer *Jotun*, bound from Stavanger on the Orinoco, was forcibly boarded by Venezuelan insurgents and compelled to transport various revolutionary bands into the interior. Upon her return the steamer was fired upon by government troops and her captain killed. The Norwegian Government got news of this affair from the consul at Georgetown. The Swedish-Norwegian minister at Washington then requested the United States to protect the interests thus threatened. The Government of the republic replied that the act complained of was partly the work of revolutionists and not of the legitimate authorities, which made the case a delicate one. However, the Washington Government promised to do what it could."

Incidents like this, says the German paper, reveal the embarrassments confronting the United States in all that relates to Venezuela. But the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks our Government will emerge from all such embarrassments because it has marked a clear course for itself:

"Since Europe, in her relations with the states of Latin America, must hereafter reckon with the United States, as a matter of fact if not of right, it is important to note the attitude of the Washington Government in the present emergency. Altho the South American states have no particular interest in admitting the Monroe Doctrine or in availing themselves of it, since it portends for them rather the peril of absorption than a protection against danger, President Castro, feeling conscious of a difficulty, has not hesitated to appeal to the Doctrine and to proclaim his friendship for the United States. But it may be that his indirect appeal for the protection of the North American Government may not be heeded. It is realized in Washington that the United States would discredit itself by extending its protection to other American governments when they have manifestly violated their obligations to European powers. Hence a somewhat restricted interpretation is given to the Monroe Doctrine. It is pointed out that the United States can object to the intervention of European Powers in South America only when those Powers, upon pretext of obtaining satisfaction, proceed to the acquisition of territory."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EUROPE'S BATTLE-FIELD.

LUXEMBURG, the grand duchy ruled by the house of Nassau, is to be the next battle-field of Europe, if we may accept the view of Mr. P. Eyschen, an authority on international law, who writes in the *Revue Internationale* (Paris). "The city of Luxemburg is dismantled by treaty. The grand duchy is practically an open country. In case of war France and Germany can only come into contact through Luxemburg":

"Trier, the cavalry garrison of Germany watching Luxemburg, is within six hours' ride from the duchy. This means that the Germans can throw 40,000 cavalry through Luxemburg on their way to France. There is but one thing to note in this mat-

ter: the Belgians, friends of France, have repeatedly stated that they would open the dams of the Escault and drown the invading armies, French or German. . . . Germany already controls the railways in Luxemburg. She has now the post-office, telegraphs, and telephones—all for a single purpose: war. Yet it must be remembered that the neutrality of Luxemburg is guaranteed 'collectively.' The whole of Europe, with the exception of Belgium (a neutral country also), is in duty bound to keep this natural battle-field of Europe out of reach."

"There are some countries," asserts Mr. G. Rohan Rohan in the *Souvenirs Diplomatiques* (Paris), "which are destined to play an important part in international politics, altho no tangible reason can be assigned for the fact." The grand duchy of Luxemburg, according to the same diplomat, is the one spot of Europe to which this assertion applies most forcibly, and "occasionally an inside piece of news which would escape notice elsewhere is sufficient to create a world-wide sensation in certain quarters." In the present instance the so-called harmless information is simply to the effect that Luxemburg has been admitted to the German postal union. The word "admitted" is considered by the *Revue Internationale de Droit et de Législation Comparée* (Paris) a "euphemism of doubtful taste":

"The Grand Duke Adolph of Nassau, who is now eighty-two years old, has not forgotten that in 1866 he was chased out of Wiesbaden at the instigation of Prussia, which took away from him his possession of Nassau. Once a fugitive, he is now the sovereign of Luxemburg, which he would have relinquished to France after Sadowa for a consideration. As a matter of fact, there is not a particle of doubt that this cession of Luxemburg was only intended to create trouble for Prussia, or rather for the reorganized German confederacy. William III., King of Holland, was then the sovereign of the grand duchy, but having no male heir (the right of succession being regulated by what is called the 'family compact') his sovereignty was to revert to Adolph of Nassau, the old enemy of the Hohenzollerns. The controversy of 1866, which was called the Luxemburg question, and which very nearly caused a European war, was temporarily settled by the conference of London. This settlement, however, was not final. The first result of it was the Franco-German war of 1870."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW MR. ROOSEVELT LIVES DOWN THE PAST.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S record reveals him as an impulsive and dangerous man; but when he became President of the United States he realized how perilous his limitations might be to his country. He resolved to reform, and he did reform. He is now entitled to that species of admiration accorded by every true Christian to an erring husband who genuinely repents and returns to his wife and family, resolved to be a better and a nobler man. It must have been exceedingly difficult for Mr. Roosevelt to live down his past, but he has been amazingly successful.

These are the ideas with reference to our Chief Magistrate which find expression in many vehicles of European higher thought, notably in *The Monthly Review* (London). Mr. Sydney Brooks is the writer of the article. He informs us that Mr. Roosevelt even now "has to keep constant watch over himself":

"But then he all but invariably succeeds in doing so. A year ago Americans felt uneasy about their new President. They feared his overplus of energy, the impact of his impetuous tingling personality. He had the same reputation for militant 'rashness' that the Kaiser once enjoyed. It took William II. ten years to live down the nervousness his accession inspired. It has taken Theodore Roosevelt just one year."

Mr. Roosevelt has "a bludgeon of a mind," proceeds our authority, "healthily unoriginal and non-creative":

"A man in many ways after Carlyle's own heart, who has 'swallowed formulas,' is transparently incapable of anything

mean, underhand or equivocal, preaches and practises the gospel of work, and flinches before nothing."

"So buoyant, virile, and masterful a figure would win a following anywhere":

"In America the force of his attractiveness is peculiarly felt. They are an emotional people, always ready to exalt any man who rises even an inch above the undistinguished multitude, quick on the uptake, swiftly responsive to a touch of firmness. They will follow a leader, when they find one, farther than most nations, and forgive him, as they forgave Grant, almost anything."

But Mr. Roosevelt can be very easily misunderstood, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London). He talks so much sometimes, and he is so strong:

"President Roosevelt, for whom a quite unusual degree of admiration is felt in this country, lends himself as readily as the very classics to commentation. The strenuous life pulsates through all his words, and the enfeebled commentators in their more effete existence sit up with a vengeance when the winged sentences reach their ears. Sometimes the words seem to reach them in what might almost be called a 'dishgrasheful condishion' and then they do sit up!"

"A torpedo President," says the Paris *Temps* of the present occupant of the White House:

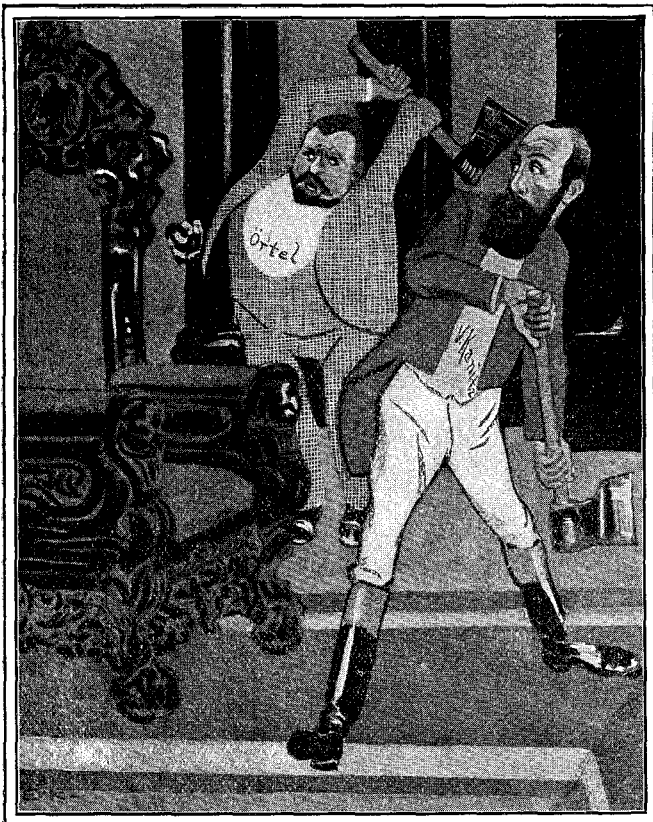
"He has the defect of being an uncomfortable person. He gives public opinion too many shocks. He furnishes the people with too many surprises."

The Republican Party magnates have for him the disagreeable feeling "not only of the hen who has hatched out a duck, but of the farmer who has entrusted the protection of his sheep not to a dog but to a wolf." He is "incorrigible," and all who study his career find it "a series of continual somersaults," altho in a straight direction. It looks as if he must be the inevitable candidate in 1904, but his own disposition has interfered with that "honeymoon" and "given some assurance to his enemies."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ABOLITION OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

THE movement to abolish universal suffrage in Germany is taking such a defined shape that something like a crisis exists both within the Social-Democratic party and the ranks of the conservative and reactionary Agrarians. The Emperor William has followed up his statement that he does "not wish for the German people freedom to govern badly." He adds to it other public utterances which give great concern to the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin). That paper says that the reactionaries are frankly aiming at the subversion of popular institutions so far as they exist in Germany. This heroic undertaking is the only method by means of which the reactionaries can maintain their supremacy. Figures show that Social-Democratic ideas are growing. In the general election of 1898 the Socialists polled 2,107,100 votes, but are allowed only 57 members in the Reichstag, whereas the Roman Catholic Center party polled only 1,455,100 votes and is allowed 102 members. This is the result of under-representation of the cities; but it has failed to destroy the Socialist strength. Consequently a revolutionary proceeding is contemplated.

This charge is met with a rather surprising frankness by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), "the Byzantine organ of absolutism," as the Socialist paper says. There is no doubt, asserts the conservative sheet, that the Social-Democratic party has brought about an intolerable condition within the German empire. Respect for the throne and the altar has been undermined to an extent that is frightful. The good old German ideas of the fathers and the grandfathers of the race are sneered away. The land is pervaded with notions from the United States. God help the fatherland! The peril calls for constitutional remedies, and the men at the head of affairs will not be daunted by the necessity. This is the gist of what the Conservative organ says



TOTTERING THRONE.

RECKLESS RADICALS: "With this sort of furniture we make matchwood."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



THE HUNGER TRUST.

CLERICAL: "Shall we defeat our opponents?"
AGRARIAN: "Which opponents—The Socialists or the Government."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GERMAN SOCIALISM IN CARTOON.

from day to day, quoting freely from other papers in support of its position.

All this oracular and vague utterance, taken in connection with the Government's mode of forcing the tariff bill through its various stages, causes the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) to say that the situation is "very grave" in Germany:

"When we take into consideration the utterances of certain Conservative papers like the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which says that Germany is at a turning-point of her constitutional existence and that obstruction must be suppressed, for it portends revolution, we may well ask in anxiety what new measures the Government contemplates."

The Belgian paper concludes that there may indeed be a turning-point at hand—but not in the direction indicated by the German Agrarian organ.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

KING EDWARD AS A SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERT.

WHILE Great Britain is having her troubles with one end of the South American continent, the King of Great Britain is having his troubles with the other end. The streams flowing into the Pacific through the Southern Andes have been on King Edward's mind for months. Chile insists that her boundaries run back to the sources of these streams. Argentina says her territory runs clear to the volcanoes of the Andean range. The King has just decided this dispute, of which he was made arbitrator, by a compromise. He has invented a line following the general range of the Andes, but cutting here and there across the rivers. "Nothing in this world is quite so simple as it looks," says the *London Times*, which tries to atone for the dulness of this topic by the sprightliness of its comment on it:

"When it comes to an affair of delimiting territory, the question arises—Where is the watershed? Had it pleased nature to make the Andes a continuous wall with a well-defined crest, such as builders put on the ridge of a roof, there would probably have been no trouble. As a matter of fact, however, the structure of the Andes is decidedly complicated. According to geologists, they were not originally built in their present form. On the contrary, what may have been a very satisfactory ridge, with rivers running in an orderly and intelligible manner to the east and to the west, to the Atlantic and to the Pacific, has been complicated by later volcanic upheavals, which raise all sorts of difficult questions. The original ridge, tho perhaps distinct enough everywhere, ran up in some places into lofty mountains, while in others it sank into little more than wide elevated moorlands, rising only from one or two thousand feet above the sea. Whether high or low, however, it was the watershed of the continent, dividing its streams between the two oceans in a manner which must have simplified the political tasks of paleolithic or neolithic man."

This was all changed, however, by those volcanic eruptions, which, among other things, made King Edward's task far more difficult:

"It would have been impossible for the award to follow either watershed theory, and it will be seen that it again and again assigns the upper portion of a river to one Power and the lower portion within the disputed territory to the other. To compromise as well as possible between opposing views of physical geography, and awkward accomplished facts of possession and occupation, was the only way of reaching a solution which both parties could be asked to accept. That is what has been done, so that the frontier will in future be partly physical and partly political."

But Argentina may be said to have got the best of it, for reasons thus set forth in *The South American Journal* (London):

"The new division does not affect the inhabited part of either

Chile or Argentina, but only such districts as have probably never been seen save by the surveyors employed for the purpose.

... The land on the Argentine side, however, is of a more valuable nature than that which goes to Chile, since the former is at many places suitable for cultivation, whilst the latter is in most cases only a sea of mountains."

The new boundary line has no scientific basis, in the opinion of the *Lei* (Santiago). "Altho Chile gets the most land, Argentina gets the best." The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) says the new line comes too closely to the sources of Argentine rivers.

POINTS OF VIEW.

WAR TALK.—"The great American republic has ambitions that can be realized only to the detriment of Europe," says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "It is with dread that we note the approach of the hour when a conflict between the two continents will be inevitable."

WILLIAM II. ON MURDER.—The diatribe on murder which it pleased the German Emperor to indulge in when Krupp died shows that His Majesty occasionally forgets his family history, says the Socialist *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart). The Emperor said that he who kills by innuendo and treachery is as bad as the murderer by violence, a statement which severely condemns many deceased members of his own family.

DENMARK'S ELECTIONS.—The recent election in Denmark has resulted in a setback for the Conservatives, who have lost their majority in the Landsting. But the opposition has not won a decisive majority. Thus the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which also notes that there is a prospect of further differences between the upper and lower houses of the national law-making body. The sale of the Danish West Indies figured in the campaign.

"SOCIETY LOAFERS."—The Viceroy of India should not take too much trouble, says the editor of *London Truth*, "to look after the comfort of the society loafers, male and female, who are flocking to the Delhi durbar. Let him give them an inch and they will howl for an ell. Many will inflict on him their advice, and all will consider that his primary business is to see to their comfort in return for their having condescended to honor the function with their presence. I know the habits of these people when on their travels. Many an ambassador and minister plenipotentiary has suffered much from them."

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.—"It is to be feared," says *The Broad Arrow* (London), "that as we blundered into war in South Africa so we have blundered into peace, and the reason is to be found in our lack of earnestness. We like to accomplish great things on the cheap. In 1880 the struggle between Briton and Boer was to be settled by magnanimity; after the Jameson Raid by Mr. Chamberlain's speeches; in the near future it is to be settled by Mr. Chamberlain's visit. This is dangerously near political frivolity, for which there is no excuse, seeing that we have just emerged from a three years' campaign."

ENGLISH AND IRISH.—"The English and Irish people," says the *Liberal Speaker* (London), "are not only less bound together, but they are more kept apart by history, than, perhaps, any two people on the face of the globe. Examine the story of the last three hundred years. There is not a single event of that period which the masses of Irishmen and Englishmen view in the same light—which they regard with the same sympathies or the same antipathies. Take the great landmarks of the time—the Protestant Reformation and all that happened up to the Revolution of 1688, the Revolution of 1688 and all that happened since. There is nothing more remarkable in this retrospect than the fact that events which, in the eyes of Englishmen, are associated with the freedom and greatness of their country, are in the eyes of Irishmen associated with the subjection and degradation of theirs."



SANGUINARY POLITICS.

The dear Sultan, ever polite, offers the first glass of the new wine to his old and true friend. How is it possible to refuse such politeness and fail to return it at the first opportunity?

—Fischietto (Turin).

CURRENT POETRY.

Bliss Carman—Poet.

The productiveness of Bliss Carman, and the variety of his poetic forms, are very evident in the following selections made from some of his recently published verse. In the December *Bookbuyer*, Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman, himself a poet of considerable ability, characterizes Mr. Carman as one whose poetry never seems to arrive, nor to contain a thought that leaves one with a sense of completeness when the poem is finished.

OVERLORD.

Πνέυμα κυρίου ἐν' ἐμέ.

Lord of the grass and hill,
Lord of the rain,
White Overlord of will,
Master of pain,

I who am dust and air
Blown through the halls of death,
Like a pale ghost of prayer,—
I am thy breath.

Lord of the blade and leaf,
Lord of the bloom,
Sheer Overlord of grief,
Master of doom,

Lonely as wind or snow,
Through the vague world and dim,
Vagrant and glad I go;
I am thy whim.

Lord of the storm and lull,
Lord of the sea,
I am thy broken gull,
Blown far alee.

Lord of the harvest dew,
Lord of the dawn,
Star of the paling blue
Darkling and gone,

Lost on the mountain height
Where the first winds are stirred,
Out of the wells of night,
I am thy word.

Lord of the haunted hush,
Where raptures throng,
I am thy hermit thrush,
Ending no song.

Lord of the frost and cold,
Lord of the North,
When the red sun grows old
And day goes forth,

I shall put off this girth,—
Go glad and free,
Earth to my mother earth,
Spirit to thee,

(From "The Pipes of Pan—No. I. From the Book of Myths." [L. C. Page & Co.]

SAPPHO LYRICS.

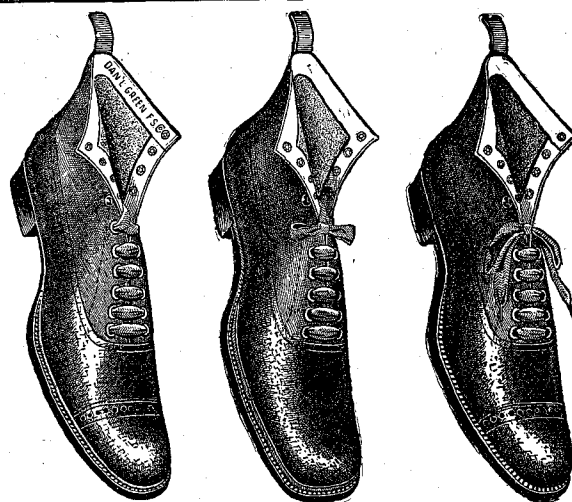
(With excerpts from a literal rendering by H. T. Wharton.)

In the November and December *Reader* Mr. Carman has published fifteen lyrics, representing his interpretation of some lyrical fragments by Sappho. Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts writes an introductory on "The Poetry of Sappho," in the course of which he says:

"Perhaps the most perilous and the most alluring venture in the whole field of poetry is that

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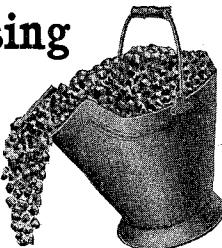
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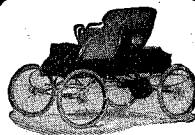
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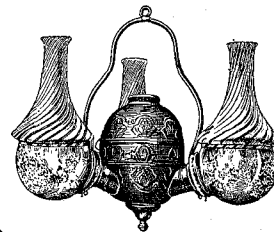
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which Mr. Carman has undertaken in attempting to give us in English verse those lost poems of Sappho of which fragments have survived. The task is obviously not one of translation or of paraphrasing, but of imaginative and, at the same time, interpretive construction. It is as if a sculptor of to-day were to set himself, with reverence, and trained craftsmanship, and studious familiarity with the spirit, technique, and atmosphere of his subject, to restore some statues of Polyclitus or Praxiteles of which he had but a broken arm, a foot, a knee, a finger upon which to build. Mr. Carman's method, apparently, has been to imagine each lost lyric as discovered, and then to translate it; for the indefinable flavor of the translation is maintained throughout, tho accompanied by the fluidity and freedom of purely original work."

From these lyrics the following are given :

I

*Delicate Adonis is dying, Cytherea; what shall we do?
Beat your breasts, maidens, and rend your tunics.*

What shall we do, Aphrodite?
Lovely Adonis is dying.
Ah, but we mourn him!

Will he return when the Autumn
Purples the earth, and the sunlight
Sleeps in the vineyard?

Will he return when the Winter
Huddles the sheep, and Orion
Goes to his hunting?

Ah, for thy beauty, Adonis,
With the soft springs and the South wind,
Love and desire!

III

I loved thee once, Atthis, long ago.

I loved thee, Atthis, in the long ago,
When the great oleanders were in flower
In the broad herded meadows full of sun.
And we would often at the fall of dusk
Wander together by the silver stream,
When the soft grass-heads were all wet with dew
And purple misted in the fading light.
And joy I knew and sorrow at thy voice,
And the superb magnificence of love,—
The loneliness that saddens solitude,
And the sweet speech that makes it durable,—
The bitter longing and the keen desire,
The sweet companionship through quiet days
In the slow ample beauty of the world,
And the unutterable glad release
Within the temple of the holy night.
O Atthis, how I loved thee long ago
In that fair perished summer by the sea.

VI

Sleep thou in the bosom of thy tender girl-friend.

Sleep thou in the bosom
Of the tender comrade,
While the living water
Whispers in the well-run,
And the oleanders
Glimmer in the moonlight.

Soon, ah, soon the shy birds
Will be at their fluting,
And the morning planet
Rise above the garden;
For there is a measure
Set to all things mortal.

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VIII.

And golden pulse grew on the shores.

It was summer when I found you
In the meadow long ago,
And the golden vetch was growing
By the shore.

Did we falter when love took us
With a gust of great desire?
Does the barley bid the wind wait
In his course?

Coming Events.

January 5-10.—Convention of the National Bantam Association at New York.

January 12-24.—Convention of the International Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union of America at Memphis, Tenn.

January 13-15.—Convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association at Kansas City.

January 13-16.—Convention of the National Live Stock Association at Kansas City.

January 15.—Convention of the Western Paper Box Manufacturers' Association at Chicago.

January 19.—Convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

VENEZUELA.

December 15.—A movement is on foot in Caracas to demand the resignation of President Castro. Great Britain is expected to call a halt to aggressive action in Venezuela until a decision on peace proposals is reached.

Italy joins England and Germany in making demands on Venezuela.

December 16.—England is unwilling to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty unless the United States will guarantee the award.

December 17.—The leading citizens of Caracas address a joint note to President Castro asking him to yield to the demands of the allies. Premier Balfour announces that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Venezuela.

December 18.—President Castro denies the report that Venezuela has yielded to the ultimatum of the allies.

December 19.—The allies accept the proposal of arbitration made on behalf of Venezuela by United States Minister Bowen at Caracas.

December 20.—The governments of Great Britain and Germany ask President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator in the settlement of the dispute with Venezuela; official proclamations of the blockade of the Venezuelan ports are issued at London and Berlin.

December 21.—It is believed in London that President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation to act as arbitrator.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 15.—The text of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland is said to give satisfaction in the island.

December 16.—Russia is pressing China to assent to the establishment of customs and postal services under Russian supervision at the principal stations of the Manchurian railroad.

December 17.—The dock strike at Marseilles ends.

The United States Minister to Korea demands from that country the payment of \$1,500,000 due the builders of the electric railroad at Seoul.

Renewed Boxer activity is reported in the interior of China.

December 18.—The Bundesrath approves the German Tariff bill in the form it passed the Reichstag.

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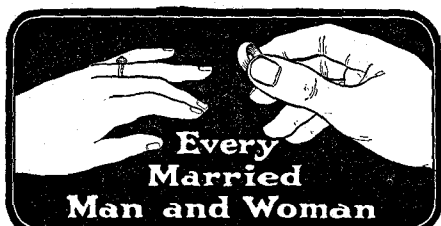
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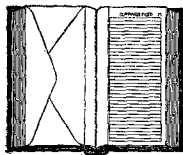
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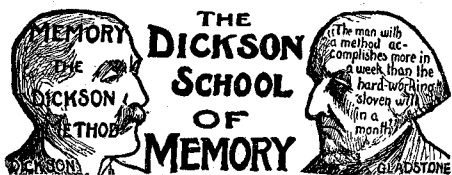
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The British Parliament adjourns until February 17.

December 19.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, Member of Parliament for Galway, is indicted on the charge of high treason.

The Czar pardons fifty-eight students who were sent to Siberia.

Thousands are reported starving in Finland.

December 20.—The members of the Humbert family, charged with notorious frauds in Paris, are arrested in Madrid.

December 21.—Marconi announces that he has succeeded in establishing wireless telegraphic communication between Cape Breton, Canada, and Cornwall, England.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 15.—*Senate*: The Omnibus Statehood and the Militia Reorganization bills are considered.

House: The bills appropriating \$4,000,000 for a new union station in Washington and \$500,000 to fight the cattle disease in New England are passed; the Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying \$1,400,000, is passed; the Senate amendments to the Strike Commission bill are disagreed to and the bill is sent to conference.

December 16.—*Senate*: The Venezuelan situation is discussed; the treaty with Spain is ratified; the debate on the Omnibus Statehood and the Militia Reorganization bills is continued.

House: A resolution asking Secretary Hay for information on the Venezuelan question is introduced; the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is considered.

December 17.—*Senate*: The Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying \$1,140,000, and the Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$139,840,000, are passed; the Cuban reciprocity treaty is received from the President.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is passed, with an amendment giving the Attorney-General \$500,000 with which to enforce the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

December 18.—*House*: A bill reducing the duties on goods from the Philippines to 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates is passed; the Pure Food bill is considered, and the resolution asking Secretary Hay for information regarding the trouble in Venezuela is adopted.

December 19.—*House*: The Pure Food bill is passed.

December 20.—*Senate*: Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks on the Canal question.

The conference report on the bill providing for the expense of the Coal Strike Commission is adopted by both houses.

Both houses adjourn until January 5.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 15.—New York bankers form a money pool of \$50,000,000 to meet any emergency caused by a stringency in the market.

December 16.—Secretary Hay again calls the attention of the governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy to Venezuela's request of arbitration.

General Tasker H. Bliss returns to Washington with the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

John D. Rockefeller presents a gift of \$1,000,000 to the Chicago University.

December 17.—The coal operators' side in the coal controversy is presented to the Coal Strike Commission at Scranton.

The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission is made public.

December 18.—The Panama Canal Treaty is delayed owing to a disagreement over the



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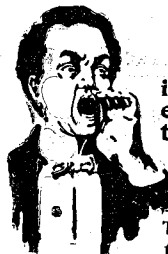
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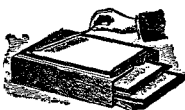
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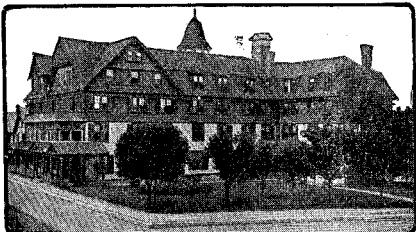
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amount of the annuity to be paid to Colum-
bia.

Non-union men testify before the Coal Strike
Commission.

December 19.—The provisions of the Cuban re-
ciprocity treaty are made public in Washing-
ton.

December 20.—Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, is ap-
pointed archbishop of Chicago and Rev. J.
F. Regis Canevin coadjutor bishop of Pitts-
burg.

CHESS.

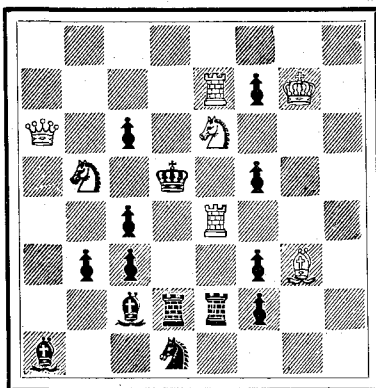
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Problem 783.

CI. MOTTO: "Audaces fortuna juvat."

Black—Fourteen Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

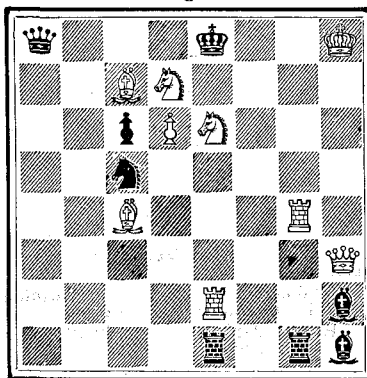
8; 4 R p K 1; Q 1 p 1 S 3; 1 S 1 k 1 p 2; 2 p 1 R 3;
1 p p 2 p B 1; 2 b r r p 2; b 2 s 4.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 784.

CII.—MOTTO: "Nota bene I."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

q 3 k 2 K; 2 B S 4; 2 p P S 3; 2 s 5; 2 B 3 R 1;
7 Q; 4 R 2 b; 4 r 1 r b.

White mates in two moves.

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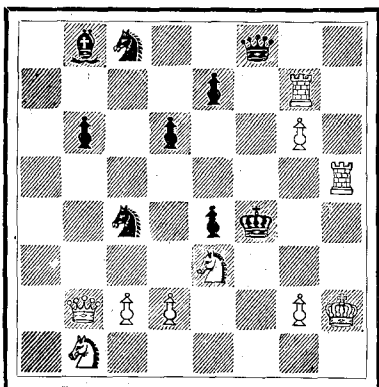
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Problem 785.

CIII.—MOTTO: "Vanity Fair."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

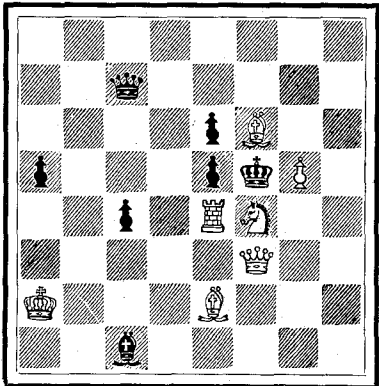
1 b5 2 g2; 4 p1 R1; 1 p1 p2 P1; 7 R; 2 s1 p k2; 4 S3; 1 Q P P2 P K1; 1 S6.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 786.

CIV.—MOTTO: "Cyane."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 2 g5; 4 p B2; p3 p k P1; 2 p1 R S2; 5 Q2; K3 B3; 2 b5.

White mates in three moves.

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Chicago	17	2	2
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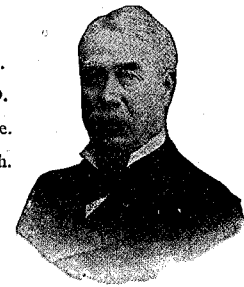
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